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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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9 January 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

USSR BEGINS PILOT ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT REFORMS

OW020800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec (XINHUA)---The Soviet government has started pilot reforms in economic management in more than 700 enterprises and companies under several ministries and in some of its major union republics since the beginning of this year.

The reforms are designed to grant more decision-making powers to the enterprises to increase their sense of responsibility. The ministries involved are those of heavy and transport engineering and of electronic industry and some of the Ukrainian, Byelo-Russian and Lithuanian ministries.

Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, in his recent report to the supreme Soviet, said that the pilot reforms had improved the management of the enterprises.

It is reported that the government has decided to extend the reform to enterprises under the machine building, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and other industries next year. Reform will also be carried out in service trades in a number of regions.

The central ministers of industries and those of the union republics have attended a seminar here recently and heard reports delivered by top officials and specialists and professors. They discussed the principles and tasks in improving the mechanism of economic management and compared notes on major problems.

The seminar was organized to improve the leadership of the extended pilot reforms next year.

CSO: 4000/054

SOVIET UNION

PAPER DISCUSSES SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD FRG-GDR CONTACTS

HK211503 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 84 p 4

["New Analysis" by Li Hai [2621 3189]: "This Is Not Merely a Dispute"--
Controversies Between USSR and East European Countries About East-West
Relations]

[Text] With regard to East-West relations, a "battle of words" has been launched in the forums of the USSR and the East European countries since 27 July 1984. The dispute was caused by an agreement reached between the two Germanies: The FRG agreed to provide a loan of DM950 million to the GDR; and the GDR agreed to relax restraints on applications for visits of its citizens, and announced that Honecker was to visit Bonn the following month.

The Beginning and the End of the Dispute and the "Unspoken Words in the Play"

The USSR was dissatisfied with this, and PRAVDA and other newspapers published articles one after another, accusing the FRG of attempting to utilize the economic lever and political contacts to effect a "crusade expedition." The commentary of the LITERARY GAZETTE was more straightforward, and it asserted that it was too early to say that certain substantial changes had come about regarding East-West relations. The newspapers of Czechoslovakia and some other countries also took part in the dispute, repudiating the revanchism of the FRG; with the implication of criticism toward the current diplomatic policy of the GDR. On the other hand, Hungary stood out to give support to the GDR, saying that the diplomatic activities of the GDR served Europe and the whole world through the development of bilateral relations. BORBA of Yugoslavia held that there was no such threat as revanchism in the matter, and expressed its welcome to the expansion of the economic relations between the two Germanies.

The dispute seems to have come to a halt by the first 10 days of this month. The GDR published some comments, praising the consistent efforts of the USSR in developing international cooperation; the Hungarian newspapers carried articles asserting: Some people seek to find contradictions between the USSR and the East European countries regarding the relations between the two Germanies. According to some analyses, they were paving the way for the USSR to back down with good grace.

This dispute is not the first since the beginning of this year. In April 1984, not long after Chernenko came to power, a public dispute erupted between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. That was in January when Andropov was still alive. [sentence as published] The Hungarian newspapers expressed the view that diversification should be practiced for socialism and that the medium-sized and

small countries could play their own role in the relations among the big countries. This view served Hungary's policy of further practicing economic reform and expanding economic relations with the West. At that time, the newspapers of Czechoslovakia started to "repudiate" these views, and the USSR stepped forward to give its support, while the GDR actively sided with Hungary. Therefore, it is not accidental that Hungary gave its support to the GDR this time. With respect to the attitude toward the relations with the West, these two countries hold identical views and have adopted similar actions. Since late last year, Hungary has successively invited the prime ministers of the UK, Italy, and the FRG to visit the country and persisted in the continuation of dialog with Western Europe.

The Focus Is on Expanding the Economic Ties With the West

The efforts of Hungary and the GDR in expanding economic exchanges with the West are prompted by the needs of developing their internal economies and their modernization of production. Even Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Bulgaria are also seeking this kind of economic exchange. From January to July, 1984, the leaders of Czechoslovakia had conducted bilateral talks with the heads or high-ranking officials of 40 countries through visits in and out of the country. But they were clever enough not to spread the news around.

This desire for expanding the economic cooperative relationship with the West was also reflected in a public communique issued at Moscow in June by the conference attended by the heads of state of the member states of CEMA. But the intent of the USSR was to act on the premise that the member states should accept the political and economic strategic conditions laid down by the USSR.

At present, the strategy of the USSR is to freeze East-West relations and maintain the status of confrontation until the next president of the United States is elected. Since the end of last year when the United States began to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe and especially in the FRG as a result of the breakdown of talks, the danger of nuclear confrontation has been increasing. Recently, the USSR announced that it had started the research and manufacture of long-distance cruise missiles, and it had deployed its first batch of new high-precision missiles in Eastern Europe. Under this situation of confrontation, Moscow regarded the close contacts between the two Germanies as breaking through a gap in the bulwark it had constructed, and consequently it got excited over the matter.

This dispute poses as a signal for both the two Germanies and the East European countries: From the angle of economics, the USSR puts on the "red light" toward the efforts of the East European countries in promoting economic relations with the West on a bilateral basis, and it demonstrates its intolerance toward the "aggressive activities" of the FRG; and at present, preserving and stabilizing the existing situation is its strategic goal. While the West, with the United States taking the lead, refuses to export advanced technology, equipment, and processes to the USSR on the grounds of "security interests," even the efforts of the East European countries in acquiring the Western technology, such as the expedient measures adopted by Hungary and the GDR, cannot be accepted by the USSR. These two countries are countries having an important place in CEMA in terms of economic and technological strength, and the GDR is also a sensitive frontline country. In the eyes of the Soviet authorities, whenever their economic ties with the West advance one step forward, their distance in relation to the USSR grows some kilometers greater; thus the forces of strategic control in the Kremlin are at work without the least camouflage.

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN HEROES MONUMENT RENOVATED

OW102104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--The renovation of the monument to the fallen heroes of the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces has been completed in Zhangbei County, Hebei Province.

The monument was built in 1957 to commemorate Soviet and Mongolian soldiers who died there while fighting Japanese invaders during the Second World War.

In August 1945, units of the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces engaged the Japanese in Zhangbei County for three days and nights, after the Soviet Union and Mongolia declared war against Japan. The battle ended in complete victory for the allied forces.

Built on a 1,561-meter-high hill, the 29.5-meter-high monument had shown cracks with the passage of time.

The Hebei Provincial People's Government allocated 150,000 yuan rmb [as received] (about 57,000 U.S. dollars) for the renovation of the monument last August.

An enclosing wall stretching 1,665 meters long and four reception rooms were added during the renovation.

CSO: 4000/054

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

CROP FAILURE DUE TO DROUGHT--Moscow, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union suffered another poor harvest this year as a result of serious drought, the Soviet News Agency TASS reported today. The Soviet Union has had poor harvests for five of the six years since 1979 because of drought, according to TASS. Nevertheless, agricultural output value has increased by 20 billion rubles (about 26 billion U.S. dollars) more in 1983-1984 than in 1981-1982. The food supply in the USSR has gradually improved while food prices have remained the same because of state subsidies of 40 billion rubles (about 52 billion U.S. dollars). The prices of bread and fish have not been raised for 30 years and meat and milk prices were set in 1962, TASS said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 8 Dec 84 OW]

USSR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Moscow, 11 Oct (TASS)--Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China; Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, have addressed a telegram to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, expressing sincere gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the forming of the People's Republic of China. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 11 Oct 84]

CSO: 4000/52

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. CARRIER'S CALL AT JAPANESE PORT OPPOSED

OW091628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, December 9 (XINHUA)--Japanese political parties and mass organizations today held rallies in the port city of Yokosuka to protest against a call there by the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson scheduled for tomorrow.

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and about 18,000 local residents held a rally in Yokosuka to oppose the call. JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, SOHYO Chairman Takeshi Kurokawa and former JSP Chairman Ichio Asukata made speeches at the rally. The participants held a demonstration later in the city.

The Komei Party of Japan today also held a rally to protest against the scheduled call.

The aircraft carrier Carl Vinson sailed into the Sea of Japan for a three-day stay at Yokosuka after it took part in the U.S. naval maneuvers in the Pacific and Indian Oceans in mid-November and the Japanese-U.S. joint anti-submarine exercises later last month. This is its first call at Yokosuka.

The Japanese Government reportedly regards the cruises around Japan by U.S. carriers as extremely important for the country's security.

CSO: 4000/053

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. NUCLEAR-POWERED CARRIER PROTESTED IN JAPAN

OW101912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, December 10 (XINHUA)--The U.S. aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson," the world's largest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, steamed into the port of Yokosuka today amid strong protests staged by local people both on land and at sea.

Following yesterday's protests which gathered tens of thousands of peoples, the demonstrations began early today as protesters marched through parks and streets, chanting slogans against the visit by the U.S. aircraft carrier.

As the 81,600-ton carrier sailed into the port this morning in the company of four battleships, 23 boats carrying about 700 demonstrators scattered around the U.S. naval base to protest its three-day call. Kanegawa Prefecture police were mobilized to protect the carrier's safe arrival.

Governor Kazuji Nagasu of Kanegawa Prefecture in a statement said "we strongly protest this visit."

Yokosuka Mayor Kazuo Yokoyama told reporters that he deeply regretted the port call which was made in defiance of his repeated requests that it be cancelled.

Answering a question by reporters as to whether the "Carl Vinson" carried nuclear weapons, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said the matter must be dealt with on the basis of trust.

CSO: 4000/053

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN MAY PERMIT STAYS BY U.S. N-POWERED CARRIERS

OW131418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe hinted on Wednesday that Japan might one day provide home ports for the U.S. nuclear-powered carriers.

Answering questions at a Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee meeting, Abe said that Japan could not reject requests to allow U.S. crewmen to live in Japanese ports simply because they were from nuclear-powered aircraft carriers.

The foreign minister said nothing was strange in port calls by U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carriers under security arrangements with the United States.

However, there are no plans to provide home ports for U.S. nuclear-powered carriers at present, he added.

Opposition members questioned Abe about a call at the Yokosuka naval base by the "U.S. Carl Vinson" the world's largest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

The three-day port call by the Carl Vinson, which left Yokosuka yesterday, provoked protests in Japan.

CSO: 4000/55

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE DELEGATION MEETS SOVIET PARTY OFFICIALS

OW180236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, November 17 (XINHUA)--Japan and the Soviet Union have stressed the need to restrict and reduce armaments and to destroy all nuclear weapons, "Pravda" reported today.

This was agreed upon during a meeting yesterday between Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, and a visiting delegation of Japanese Democratic Socialist Party, Komei Party, New Liberal Club, United Social Democratic Party and the Japan Confederation of Labor.

The delegation declared at the meeting that the parties making up the delegation held that Japan should adhere to a non-nuclear policy of not possessing, not manufacturing and not introducing nuclear weapons.

The delegation arrived here on November 14 and is scheduled to leave for home on November 19. It is headed by Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party.

During the meeting, both sides hoped to develop good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

During a meeting with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the Communist Party Central Committee's International Department, on the same day, the Japanese delegation elaborated on a document it had brought along, which said that the Japanese people demanded the destruction of nuclear weapons and the speeding up of disarmament.

The Japanese side also expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks would be reopened. The talks were broken off at the end of 1983 following the arrival of new U.S. missiles in Europe. But the Soviet side blamed the U.S. for the escalation in the nuclear arms race.

On the problem of Japanese northern territories, the Japanese delegation maintained that the two countries should sign a peace treaty after the return of the islands to Japan. But the Soviet side insisted that there were no territorial issues between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/053

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN RAISES TERRITORIAL ISSUE TO SOVIET UNION

OW131839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 13 Dec 84

["Japan Links Japanese-Soviet Economic Ties to Territorial Problems"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Japan has stressed that its relations, including economic ties, with the Soviet Union could be further developed only when the two countries' territorial problem was settled.

Addressing the opening session of the ninth meeting of the Japan-Soviet Economic Committee (JSEC) here yesterday, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Japan and the Soviet Union are still unable to conclude a peace treaty because the territorial problem, the basic political issue between the two countries, remains unsolved.

This was the first time that the territorial problem had been raised at the JSEC meetings.

The meeting, the first joint JSEC session since 1979, was attended by a 70-member Soviet delegation led by Vice Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov and some 120 Japanese businessmen led by JSEC chairman Hiroshi Anzai. At the meeting, the Soviet side called for economic cooperation with Japan without mentioning political issues.

In a keynote speech at the meeting yesterday, Anzai stressed the need for realizing the return of the northern territories from Soviet occupation as a precondition for concluding a peace treaty between the two countries, which, he said, is a basis for normal Japan-Soviet relations.

The Soviet delegation reportedly expressed surprise at Anzai's remarks.

CSO: 4000/55

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

KOBE DELEGATION IN TIANJIN--On 22 November, Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin Municipality, received and feted the Kobe, Japan, advisory group headed by Yokio Torii, chief adviser to the Tianjin Harbor. Li Ruihuan expressed solicitude to the group for their hard work over the past few months, wished them a pleasant journey in returning to their homes, and invited them to come to Tianjin next year. Yokio Torii served as the chief adviser to the Tianjin Harbor in April this year at the invitation of the Tianjin Municipal People's Government. Yokio Torii and the Kobe advisory group had undertaken two stages of work in Tianjin and made contributions to improving the management of Tianjin Harbor. Also attending the reception and banquet were (Fang Sheng), deputy secretary general of the municipal people's government, and responsible persons of department concerned. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Nov 84 SK]

JAPANESE GROUPS IN SHANDONG--Headed by (Xi Kouyong), vice governor of Wakayama Prefecture in Japan, the Wakayama Prefectural economic and cultural exchange and observation group arrived in Jinan, Shandong, on the evening of 27 November to discuss matters on organizing exchanges and cooperation between the two sides in the economic, technological, cultural and educational spheres. On the morning of 28 November, another Wakayama Prefectural friendship group arrived in Jinan to attend the signing ceremony for the establishment of friendly ties between Shandong Province's Qingdao Harbor and the Wakayama Prefecture's (Xiajin) Harbor. On the afternoon of 28 November, Li Zhen, vice governor of Shandong Province, and other related persons discussed with the Wakayama group about exchange and cooperation between the two sides. In the evening, Shandong Governor Liang Buting and Wakayama Vice Governor (Xi Kouyong) proposed toasts at the banquet hosted by the provincial people's government for the two groups. Vice Governor (Xi Kouyong) and his entourage will leave Jinan for Qingdao on 30 November. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 84 SK]

DPRK DELEGATIONS IN JILIN--Eight DPRK friendship delegations composed of 55 members from Hyesan City and Samjiyon County in Yanggang Province; Manpo City and Songgan County in Chagang Province; Hoeryong County, Unsong County, and Saebol County in the North Gangyong Province; and from Musan County in Chongjin city visited Changchun City, Jilin Province, on 4 October. On the evening of 4 October, Vice Governor Liu Yunzhao received the leaders of these eight delegations, and feted all delegation members. These delegations arrived in Jilin Province on the eve of the National Day to attend the National Day

celebrations at the invitation of the border city and county people's governments in Jilin Province. After concluding their visits to Changchun, these delegations will also visit Jilin City. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Oct 84 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION RETURNS HOME--After attending the PRC's 35th National Day celebrations and winding up visits in Changchun, Jilin Province, the DPRK's Chagang Provincial Friendship Delegation, led by Kim Chong-ho, with (Chon Son-hwa) as deputy leader left Changchun for Jilin and Beijing on 2 October. On the morning of 8 October, the delegation returned to Changchun. The delegation left Changchun for home by train the same evening. Seeing them off at the railway station were Liu Yunzhao, vice governor; (Yang Di), vice mayor of Changchun City; and responsible persons of the provincial foreign affairs office. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Oct 84 SK]

JILIN DELEGATION RETURNS--Led by (Zhu Wencai), director of the Jilin Provincial Radio and Television Department, the eight-member provincial journalistic delegation returned to Changchun today after a visit to North Hamgyong Province of DPRK. During its visit in the DPRK, the delegation was warmly received and feted by Yi Kil-ho, secretary of the WPK committee of North Hamgyong Province, and (Jiang Delong), vice chairman of the people's committee of the province. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Oct 84 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION VISITS TIANJIN--A 6-member friendship delegation from Japan's Luwu [5684 1450] City, led by Vice Mayor Zhiyong Tailang with Shancun Zhenan, president of the city representative assembly, as deputy head, visited Tianjin on 24 October. On the same evening, Yao Jun, vice mayor of Tianjin Municipality; and Shi Jian, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, hosted a banquet for them. [Excerpt] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 1 SK]

JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION --A 4-member technology exchange delegation from Japan's Kobe City arrived in Tianjin on 22 October. [Summary] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 1 SK]

JAPANESE WOMEN VISIT IN TIANJIN--A 26-women-member friendship association from Japan's Yokkaichi City, led by Pingjing Miaozi, arrived in Tianjin on 27 October. On the morning of 28 October, Sun Qinxian, vice chairman of the municipal Women's Federation, met with them. [Summary] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 84 p 1 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION ATTENDS DINNER--On the evening of 2 November, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government hosted a banquet to warmly welcome the friendship delegation from Japan's Chiba City led by its Vice Mayor Chuandaixian with president of the city representative assembly Anteng Dingnan as adviser. Before the beginning of the banquet, Wu Zhen, acting mayor of the municipality, met with all members of the delegation. [Summary] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 84 p 1 SK]

JILIN DELEGATION TO DPRK--At the invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Power Supply and Distribution Department to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the mutual supply of power between the borderlands of China and the DPRK, an 8-member friendship delegation of the Jilin Provincial power industrial bureau headed by (Li Wen), director of the provincial Power Industrial Bureau, left Changchun for North Hamgyong, Yanggang, and Chagang Provinces in the DPRK on 30 November. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Nov 84 SK]

FOREIGN TRADE IMPORTANT--Pyongyang, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Korean Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun has said it is important to boost Korea's trade with countries respecting its sovereignty although they may have different social systems. Meanwhile he also stressed efforts to expand trade with socialist countries, to export more heavy and light industrial products to them and import more raw materials, fuel and machinery from them. In an article published in the latest issue of the Korean Workers' Party magazine KUNROJA, he said Korea's foreign trade volume has increased 1.2 times in the first 6 years of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984). He pointed out that most of his country's exports are industrial products and demanded more efforts to run export-oriented factories and farms and get timely information about the world market. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 7 Dec 84]

GENERAL MISSION IN PARIS--Pyongyang, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) set up a general mission in Paris on 11 December under an agreement with the French Government. The mission will directly have official relations with the French Ministry of External Relations. A KCNA report said on Saturday that, the mission, will deal with "all matters in different fields of politics, economy and culture between the two countries." The report said "The mission, its officials and their families have the same privileges as those for diplomatic missions and diplomats." The establishment of the general mission in Paris marks an important occasion in further developing friendly relations between the DPRK and France, the report added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 16 Dec 84]

CSO: 4000/57

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DK'S SON SANN-LED FORCES READY FOR SRV ATTACK

OW290852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Bangkok, November 29 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean resistance forces led by Prime Minister Son Sann have reportedly mapped out defense and contingency plans for possible Vietnamese attacks on Ampil and Nong Samet.

Officials of Son Sann forces and Thai intelligence told "Bangkok Post" yesterday that about 4,000 Vietnamese troops backed by 12 heavy guns are massing near Ampil village, the headquarters of the Son Sann-led forces in Battambang Province which survived a major Vietnamese attack last April. Meanwhile, some 1,000 Vietnamese troops and four T-54 tanks had been moved to an area 12 kilometers from Nong Samet camp, another major resistance stronghold in the same province.

Thai top officials doubted that the Vietnamese would be able to overrun other resistance bases, for they could not even gain full control of Nong Chan, the weakest link in the defense chain of Son Sann-led forces.

Meanwhile, the Son Sann-led forces reportedly killed 150-200 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded about 200 others in the 10-day battle for defending their stronghold of Nong Chan.

According to a report reaching here from the border, the Vietnamese troops set ablaze a large section of the Nong Chan camp on November 27.

The report said that five Vietnamese soldiers recently defected to the Son Sann-led forces.

CSO: 4000/053

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MARCOS PRESIDES OVER CABINET MEETING IN MANILA

OW081910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Manila, December 8 (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos today convened a cabinet meeting at Presidential Palace to discuss security and economic situation in the Philippines.

This is the first cabinet meeting he presided over since November 11, and also the first time since November 14 that the nation heard his voice on television. The arrangement was to show that he was in full control of the national situation.

"It is about time we turn the news around and tell everybody we are not dead," he told cabinet members at the meeting.

He bared his abdomen and throat to show that he has not gone through any surgery. For the last few weeks there had been speculations that he had undergone a major heart or kidney operation.

Marcos ordered at the meeting field military commanders to adopt a tough policy, with no more compromises, against those who openly fight against the people and the government, and approved a broad-based security plan for each town and city to counter subversive activities which were reported to have been escalated in many parts of the country.

During the cabinet meeting Marcos took Labor Minister Blas Ople to task for issuing erroneous statements on the state of his health and of his presidency.

Ople is one of the influential members of the cabinet and is considered as one of the possible presidential candidates if Marcos is incapacitated.

Ople, now in the United States, was quoted by NEW YORK TIMES as saying that the Philippines was going through a kind of interregnum because of the president's illness.

Marcos expressed his wish for the immediate return of Ople from his trip abroad "in order that this does not lead to an unmanageable situation."

Cabinet meeting also discussed the report by Prime Minister Cesar Virata on the loan negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and foreign creditor banks. Marcos expressed satisfaction with progress of the negotiations.

[The Togalog version by Beijing International Service 1130 GMT 9 Dec 84 is the same as the English except no mention is made of Labor Minister Blas Ople.]

CSO: 4000/053

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

DK ARMY REPULSES SRV--Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchea's National Army has been frustrating a Vietnamese mopping-up operation in Pailin in Battambang Province, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. From 2 to 4 December, two Vietnamese regiments, accompanied by artillery troops, attacked two strongholds in Pailin and met with violent counterattacks, the radio report said. After a two-day flight, the national army killed and wounded 80 enemy troops. On 6 December, Vietnamese troops again launched attacks in the region and again met with resistance. It was also reported today that the national army ambushed enemy troops from 1 to 3 December in Mong County in Battambang and killed 18 Vietnamese. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 11 Dec 84]

NONG CHAN CASUALTIES--Bangkok, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese had suffered heavy casualties before they abandoned Nong Chan camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) on 5 December. A report reaching here from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet today said that the KPNLF troops killed three Vietnamese captains and 66 soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime in a clash around Nong Chan on 2 December. Quoting the KPNLF Radio, the report said in the clash five Heng Samrin soldiers defected to the KPNLF on the same day. Nong Chan was partly occupied by Vietnamese troops on 18 November. Meanwhile, the Thai military reported that the Vietnamese have stepped up their offensive against resistance forces. Battle zone was extended from 5 km to 12 km along the Kampuchean-Thai border opposite Thai villages of Non Mak Moon and Ang Sila in Aranyaprathet district of Prachinburi Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 10 Dec 84]

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION IN HANOI--Hanoi, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--A U.S. congressional delegation arrived here today for talks with the Vietnamese side on the fate of the Americans missing in their war of aggression against Vietnam, reliable diplomatic sources said. The six-member delegation led by House of Representatives Veterans Affairs Committee Chairman G.V. Montgomery, Democrat-Mississippi, is also expected to hold talks with the Vietnamese side on issues concerning Southeast Asia and other issues. This is the biggest delegation from the American political circle to visit Vietnam since 1975. During its two-day stay in Hanoi, the American delegation may meet renowned figures in the Vietnamese political circle. The delegation also plans to make a trip to Ho Chi Minh City from where it will leave for a visit to Laos. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 9 Dec 84]

YUNNAN SOCCER TEAM VISITS BURMA--Rangoon, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Lieutenant-Colonel Aung Nyein, director of the Burmese Sports and Physical Education Department, met with the visiting China's Yunnan Provincial soccer team here this afternoon. The Yunnan team, arriving here on 5 December on a two-week tour in Burma, played two matches with local squads. The Chinese beat the Burmese Bahtoo Selection 2-1 in the opening game and lost to the Burmese Aungsan Selection 0-1 in Mandalay. The Chinese team will play three more games in Rangoon before leaving for home on 19 December. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 11 Dec 84]

CSO: 4000/054

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON AFGHANISTAN ISSUE

OW161316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--President Ziaul Haq today stressed the need for a political solution of the Afghanistan issue and pledged to continue to support the Afghan refugees until they return to their homeland in peace, dignity and honor.

Zia told a gathering of tribal elders in Peshawar that none would be able to force Pakistan to abandon or compromise on its principled stand on Afghanistan.

He said Pakistan has demonstrated patience in response to provocative acts on its western borders by Kabul forces because it does not want to make life more miserable for the Afghan people or further complicate the situation in the region.

"But let there be no mistaking the determination of the government and the people of Pakistan not to be cowed down by any one", Zia stressed.

Referring to the presence of three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Zia said that though the influx of so many people has strained Pakistan's economic resources and created economic problems, the Pakistan people would continue to support the Afghan refugees despite all hardships until they return to their homeland in peace, dignity and honor.

He said it is well known that the Kabul regime and its various agencies have tried their best to mislead the tribal people in Pakistan and buy their support. All these attempts were rejected by the tribal people.

CSO: 4000/056

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN PROTESTS AFGHAN AIRSPACE VIOLATION

OW091940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Pakistan today strongly protested the violation of Pakistan's air space by two Afghan jet aircraft on 28 November.

An official statement issued here this afternoon noted that these planes penetrated five to nine miles into Pakistan's air space over the Mehmand Tribal area in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP).

"The Pakistan government has strongly condemned these repeated acts of provocation from the Afghanistan side which could have serious repercussions on the maintenance of peace and stability in the region," the statement said.

The Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad was asked to convey Pakistan's demand to the Kabul authorities to stop such violations.

The UN Secretary General has been informed of the details of the latest violations by Afghanistan, the statement said.

In another statement today, Pakistan rejected Kabul's allegation that Pakistanian soldiers had opened fire across the border at Barikot and Jaji in Kunar Province, Afghanistan.

The statement said the accusation was "totally false and baseless," fabricated by the Kabul authorities to hoodwink international public opinion.

CSO: 4000/054

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

TAMIL LEADER ARRIVES IN COLOMBO FOR TALKS

OW121353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Colombo, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--A noted Tamil leader of Sri Lanka has arrived in Colombo to resume an all-party round-table conference scheduled for December 14.

A. Amirthalingam, head of the Tamil United Liberation Front, the Tamils' main political party, has been advocating the liberation of Tamils through non-violent actions. In the 1977 general elections, his front won 17 seats in parliament, but was ousted from it last year for refusing to renounce "separatism".

However, some young people of the front who believe in taking up arms to set up a separate state for the country's 2.6 million minority Tamil population have engaged in violence in the north and east.

The round-table conference was first convened in January this year, but no concrete results were achieved. Official sources disclosed that a draft legislation seeking to resolve ethnic conflicts in the Tamil-dominated north will be submitted to the conference.

Amirthalingam, who flew in here from the south Indian city of Madras yesterday, told a local paper that he was convening a politbureau meeting of the front to discuss the draft proposals. He was hopeful that the front's response to the proposals would be ready by December 14, he said.

Meanwhile, the Sri Lanka Association of Tamil-speaking People has expressed horror at increasing violence and brutality in the country. The association is an umbrella organization of non-political Tamil groups and societies.

It said in a statement, "The principal victims are, paradoxically, the Tamil people who live in a state of fear and insecurity."

It appealed to the government to reduce the level and intensity of its security operations and to expedite the search for a political solution and reconvene the all-party round-table conference.

CSO: 4000/056

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN DENIES FIRING INTO AFGHANISTAN--Islamabad, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Pakistan in an official release today rejected the Kabul authorities' accusation that Pakistani troops had fired across the border into Afghanistan. The Kabul authorities charged that on December 10, one Afghan Army officer belonging to the Barikot Garrison was injured by firing from the Pakistan side. "Pakistan deeply regrets these false and baseless accusations of the Kabul authorities," says the official release. Frequent charges of border violations, the release says, are levelled by the Kabul authorities "to mislead world opinion from the reality of the situation within Afghanistan and to keep up an atmosphere of tension and distrust along the border". [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1939 GMT 13 Dec 84 OW]

SIHANOUK FAVORS CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA--Paris, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said here today he favored an international conference on Kampuchea and believed France could play an important role in this connection. He made the statement after a meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand today. He said that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea agreed in principle to hold a general election in Kampuchea or a referendum under the supervision of the United Nations. He also expressed appreciation of France's support to the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean resistance movement. France and 110 other countries voted in the United Nations this year for a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the right of that country to self-determination. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 18 Dec 84 OW]

PAKISTAN PROTESTS 'UNPROVOKED' AIRSPACE VIOLATION--Islamabad, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace on two occasions yesterday, according to an official statement issued here this evening. At 10:10 hours two Afghan jet planes penetrated into Pakistan's airspace over Arandu in the Chitral area of the Northwest Frontier Province. They were about 3 kilometers inside Pakistan's territory, dropping ten bombs and firing some rockets. No casualties or damage were reported. Another transport plane violated Pakistan's airspace at 09:20 hours by flying 1.5 kilometers into the airspace over Kharlachi, south of Parachinar in the same province. Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Afghan charge d'affaires here at these unprovoked violations and bombings of Pakistan territory. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 7 Dec 84 OW]

WESTERN EUROPE

CHANCELLOR KOHL ARRIVES, MEETS OFFICIALS

OW070842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--Doctor Helmut Kohl, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs Kohl, arrived here this afternoon on an official visit to China at the invitation of Premier Zhao Ziyang. This is Kohl's first China visit after he assumed chancellorship. He is the first head of government from West Europe after Premier Zhao Ziyang visited six European countries last June. [sentence as received]

Doctor Kohl's party includes Juergen Warnke, federal minister for economic cooperation, high-ranking officials and notables from economic, cultural, scientific and technological circles.

Among those who welcomed the guests at the airport were He Dongchang, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of education, and his wife; Zhou Nan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yu Zhiyuan, Chinese ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany; and Guenther Schoedel, FRG ambassador to China.

The Chinese Government will officially welcome Chancellor Kohl into Beijing at a ceremony tomorrow morning.

CSO: 4000/52

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO PROMOTE RELATIONS

OW060812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 6 Oct 84

["Chancellor Kohl Answers Questions by XINHUA Correspondents"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl told XINHUA that his second visit to China will further promote the existing relations between the two countries. He was answering in writing to questions by XINHUA correspondents based here, on the eve of his China visit.

Speaking of China's international status, Kohl said, "China is a country with an ancient civilization and the largest population in the world. It is playing an important role in the international community. As the biggest nonaligned country, China enjoys high prestige in the world, especially in the Third World." The chancellor spoke highly of China's policy of opening to the outside world and its independent external policy. He said, "In international contacts, China pursues an independent external policy of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefit, and noninterference in internal affairs. This has not only made it a respected partner, but also a country capable of contributing to the promotion of world peace."

He expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries. He said, "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, there has been a steady development of relations between us in all fields, and at a good pace especially in the past few years. Political dialogues between us have become more frequent, the exchange of visits has increased, and our mutual understanding and cooperation have been enhanced. A unique dynamism beneficial to both sides is emerging. My second visit to China after 10 years will be a forceful expression of an impetus to this development."

The growing number of agreements and accords have consolidated the links between the two countries, he said, citing as example the recent investment protection agreement and the agreement on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. "The steadily growing trade and the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany has become China's third largest trade partner mark the good, close and mutually beneficial friendship between us," he said.

Kohl said that great progress has been made in the economic relations between the two countries. Trade in 1983 totalled 4.7 billion marks, a 25-percent increase over the previous year. In the first 6 months of this year, there is an 11.5-percent increase over the corresponding period of last year. But, he

added, the present trade flow "is incompatible with the enormous economic potentials of our two countries. The Federal Republic of Germany is the third largest trade partner of the People's Republic of China after Japan and the United States. But China ranks 33d in the FRG's exports and 35th in imports." He said, "I think there is much room for development in this aspect, particularly in such large-scale projects as the peaceful use of nuclear energy, joint production of Volkswagen automobiles and cooperation in production of material. Mutual complementing between the economies of the two countries is conducive to enlarging our economic and trade relations."

Regarding cultural exchanges, Kohl said that more Chinese students can come to study in Federal Germany and more German students go to study in China. He also proposed more exchanges between experts of the two countries can be broadened.

Referring to Federal Germany's plan for achieving detente in Europe, Kohl said, "We held talks at various levels and we are willing to continue the talks. The policy of the Federal Government under my leadership is to continue to put forth proposals to the Warsaw Pact countries so as to establish new trust. The East and West should hold talks on issues on which they have differed with each other. Refusal of such talks will prevent us from marching forward, and this is very dangerous in a world full of weapons."

In conclusion, Kohl said to XINHUA, "I am very pleased to visit your ancient, vigorous and civilized country. I am also very happy that I am able to see personally the achievements of China's modernization policy and the policy of opening to the outside world. I am looking forward to having talks with the architects of the policies. And I sincerely hope that my trip to your country can make contribution to the deepening of relations between our two countries."

CSO: 4000/52

WESTERN EUROPE

RELATIONS BETWEEN GREECE, ALBANIA DEVELOPMENT

OW061936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Tirana, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Greece and Albania have of late obtained a "new and substantial development" in their relations Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu said in a recent letter.

The letter was delivered to Chairman of Albanian Council of Ministers Adil Carcani by visiting Undersecretary of the Greek Foreign Ministry Karolos Papoulias on 4 December.

"The remarkable development of the friendly relations between Greece and Albania is in accord with the special historical link between the two peoples as well as the present need of good-neighborliness and the cause of peace and security in the Balkans," the letter said. The letter said that the on-going dialogue between the two countries on the basis of equality will help establish a relationship of sincere understanding, trust and friendship between them.

The Greek undersecretary arrived here on 3 December and signed on the following day agreements on international highway transport, culture, science and technology and tele- and post-communications with Albanian departments concerned.

CSO: 4000/054

EASTERN EUROPE

POLISH PRIEST'S MURDER 'MORE COMPLICATED'

OW010820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Two senior police officers investigating priest Popieluszko's murder were killed today in a car crash, Polish News Agency PAP reported.

Colonel Stanislaw Trafalski, who headed the investigating office of the Interior Ministry and Major Piatek, a chief inspector, were killed when their car was hit head-on by a heavy-duty truck near Bialobrzegi, a town south of the capital and the two men and their driver died on the spot, the news agency said.

It said that the crash was "caused by the truck driver, who violated rules as he passed by the police car." The driver had been taken into custody.

Priest Popieluszko was killed after being kidnapped on 19 October in northern Poland. After a month-long investigation by the security department, three police officers in the Interior Ministry were arrested for involvement in the murder, but there is yet no conclusion about some aspects of the case and who plotted the assassination. A senior official of the Interior Ministry said earlier that this is very "complicated case." However, the sudden death of the police officers in charge of the investigation has made the case still more complicated.

CSO: 4000/054

EASTERN EUROPE

LI XIANNIAN RECEIVES VILCU-LED DELEGATION

AU091630 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (AGERPRES)--On behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania; Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Deng Xiaoping, president of the Central Consultative Commission of the CCP; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and Li Xiannian, president of the People's China were conveyed a warm comradely salute and best wishes of good health and happiness while the friendly Chinese people was addressed the wish to achieve new successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Chinese Communist Party Congress.

On behalf of the Chinese party and state leaders the head of the RCP and Romanian state was addressed a message of friendship, wishes of good health, happiness and long life and the friendly Romanian people was addressed the wish to achieve new, ever greater successes in the implementation of the party's programme for construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's progress towards communism.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on President Li Xiannian, member of the Permanent Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, president of the People's China, by Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, who visited the People's China at head of a delegation of the Romania-China Friendship Association.

Evoking with satisfaction the participation of a Chinese party and state delegation in the events occasioned on 23 August by the 40th celebration of the anti-fascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation, and the state visit he paid afterwards to Romania, President Li Xiannian asked that Nicolae Ceausescu by conveyed once more sincere thanks for the hospitality shown to him, for the attention and care paid to him.

CSO: 4000/52

EASTERN EUROPE

RECEPTION MARKS SINO-ROMANIAN RELATIONS

OW041724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--The 35th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Romanian diplomatic relations was marked here today at a reception given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) and the China-Romania Friendship Association (CRFA).

Present at the reception were Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; He Kang, minister of agricultural, animal husbandry and fisheries; Chu Tunan, vice-president of CPAFFC; Li Qiang, CRFA president; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Angelo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China; Mrs Miculescu, and officials from the Romanian Embassy here.

Speaking at the reception, Li Qiang said that friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples had gone through various tests and developed satisfactorily in the past 35 years. Sino-Romanian friendship was in the interests of the two peoples and helped safeguard world peace.

Miculescu said that the two peoples had supported and cooperated with each other. Friendship between the two countries could stand any test. Meetings between leaders of the two countries had promoted such a friendship and cooperation in international affairs. He expressed the belief that cooperation between the two countries would be furthered in all fields.

CSO: 4000/52

EASTERN EUROPE

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS GDR NATIONAL DAY

OW031340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Wang Bingnan, president of the friendship association, spoke highly of the great achievements scored by the government people of the German Democratic Republic in their socialist revolution and construction.

He said that in recent years, the relations between the two countries had developed and the friendship between the two peoples had grown. He expressed the hope that the people of the two countries would make common efforts to further their friendly cooperation.

Rolf Berthold, Democratic Germany ambassador to China, briefed those present on the domestic and foreign policies of Democratic Germany. He also stressed the hope that the relations between the two countries would develop.

Among those present were Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Huang Yukun, deputy director of the general political department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Also attending were Mrs Ursula Berthold, and officials from the embassy of the German Democratic Republic here.

CSO: 4000/52

EASTERN EUROPE

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN ALBANIA

OW290843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Ramiz Alia, president of the People's Assembly of Albania, said today that Albania wishes to have trade and cultural and scientific exchanges with all countries in the world on the basis of mutual benefit.

Ramiz Alia made these remarks at a meeting held here today marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation and people's revolution of Albania. Albanian leaders Enver Hoxha and Adil Carcani attended the meeting.

Alia said that Albania wants to have good-neighborly relations with Greece, Turkey and Italy.

Alia said: "Although irreconcilable ideological and political contradictions exist between Albania and Yugoslavia, ways and means can be found to normalize relations between the two countries." Albania wants to develop trade relations with Yugoslavia, and the suspended cultural exchanges between them can also be resumed, he said.

Referring to the country's economic achievements, Alia said that compared with what they were 40 years ago, Albania's social products in 1983 increased by 29 times, industrial output value by 145 times and agricultural output value by 5.5 times.

CSO: 4000/054

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY WELCOMES ALBANIAN LEADER'S OVERTURES

OW140753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia welcomed the recent speech by Ramiz Alia, president of the Albanian People's Assembly Presidium, expressing willingness to cooperate with Yugoslavia.

This was stated by Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman Zeljko Jeglic at a press conference here today.

At the same time, he rejected Alia's "flagrant and unacceptable insinuations against Yugoslavia."

Stressing that Tirana's words should be supported by deeds, Jeglic reiterated that Yugoslavia is willing to improve relations with neighboring Albania on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs.

Yugoslavia, for its part, wishes to develop relations with Albania in various fields, which is in the interest of both countries, Jeglic said.

He said that bilateral relations could be expanded in particular in the exchange of commodities, cultural cooperation and transportation. He also mentioned the railway under construction between Titograd of Yugoslavia and Shkoder of Albania, which will be the latter's sole rail link with Europe.

CSO: 4000/056

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

POLAND'S SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATION--Warsaw, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--Andrzej Gwiazda, member of the former Solidarity Union National Commission, and some other activists were detained today when police intervened in a street demonstration in the Polish port city of Gdansk. To mark the anniversary of the killing of dozens of shipyard workers by security forces on the Polish Baltic coast on December 16, 1970, thousands of Solidarity supporters held the demonstration at noon following a Roman Catholic mass in memory of the 1970 riots touched off by food price rises. Shouting Solidarity slogans, they marched to a square for a rally, witnesses reported. Club-wielding police used water cannons and tear gas to disperse the demonstrators headed by the banned union leader Lech Walesa. It was the worst clash reported in a year between Solidarity supporters and police in the country. The Polish News Agency PAP reported that the public order returned to normal at 1:30 p.m. after one and a half hours of disturbance. Atmosphere in Warsaw and other cities today remains calm and normal. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 17 Dec 84 OW]

POLAND'S MARTIAL LAW ANNIVERSARY--Warsaw, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Poland was calm today, as the country the third anniversary of the proclamation of martial law [as received]. Nothing unusual happened in Warsaw streets. There was no rally nor demonstration. Flowers, wreaths and candles were placed before the grave of Priest Jerzy Popieluszko who was murdered last October by three police officers. The latter were arrested and waiting for trial. Signs supporting the banned Solidarity Trade Union were posted on the walls around the grave. All churches in the city were attended normally today except the Kostka church, where Father Popieluszko used to work. The latter was packed with evening prayers. The leading newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA said today that the imposition of martial law had prevented a national disaster and protected the basic value of the socialist system. The martial law was lifted on July 22, 1983. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 MT 14 Dec 84 OW]

PRC MINISTER LIU VISITS YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG)--The Chinese Public Security Ministry delegation's visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to the further development of overall relations between the two friendly countries, particularly to their cooperation in the public security fields. This was stated here today during the final round of talks held by Yugoslav Interior Secretary Dobroslav Culafic and Chinese Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi. The Chinese delegation today visited the Institute of Security and a special police unit of the Yugoslav Interior Secretariat. After its visit of several days, the Chinese delegation left Belgrade for Beijing this afternoon. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 12 Dec 84 LD]

VISITING ROMANIAN GROUP--Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation from the Romania-China Friendship Association this morning in Beijing. The delegation is led by Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Romanian Communist Party. After the meeting, president of the China-Romania Friendship Association Li Qiang gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation. The delegation arrived yesterday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 25 Sep 84]

CSSR ARMY DAY--Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--Lieutenant Colonel Miroslav Kurilla, military and air attache of the embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in China, and Mrs Kurilla gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The reception was attended by Zhu Yunqian, deputy head of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Yuan Jie, deputy commander of the Beijing Military Region; An Liqun, deputy chief of staff of the Navy, and Wen Shou, deputy chief of staff of the air force. Zdenko Cheben, Czechoslovak ambassador to China, was present. Diplomatic envoys to China and military attaches of embassies in Beijing of some countries were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 5 Oct 84]

GDR NATIONAL DAY--Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--A premier show to celebrate the national day of German Democratic Republic on 7 October was held by the Ministry of Culture here this afternoon at the Cultural Palace for Nationalities. Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, attended today's film ceremony. Also present were Rolf Berthold, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic of China and his wife, and head of a film delegation from GDR Harckendahl. The film, "As Long As I Am Living," tells the heroic struggle of Karl Liebknecht, the great German revolutionary. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 8 Oct 84]

SINO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS--Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--The 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and China was marked here today at a banquet given by Doncho Donchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China. Among those present were Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Xiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries who is Chinese chairman of the Sino-Bulgarian Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 4 Oct 84]

GDR ANNIVERSARY--Berlin, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic. Honecker who is also general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party reiterated at the reception that his country needs peace to build a developed socialist society. He stressed that arms expansion and confrontation mean disaster for the peoples. It is detente and cooperation under peaceful coexistence that can bring happiness to the people of the world. He expressed the hope that everyone who is concerned about the interests of human beings would work for an end to arms race and for arms reduction. A rally and a military parade were held yesterday to mark the anniversary. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 8 Oct 84]

PRC-BULGARIAN RELATIONS--Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Bulgaria. Yang Chengwu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wang Bingnan, president of the host association; Qian Qichen, vice-foreign minister, were present. Bulgarian ambassador to China Doncho Donchev, and Mrs Donchev also attended the party. Liang Geng, vice-president of the host association, and ambassador Donchev spoke at the party. Chinese and Bulgarian music was presented at the party by musicians in the Chinese capital. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 4 Oct 84]

CSO: 4000/52

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA YEAREND VIEW OF SOUTH AFRICA'S TRANSITION

OW160716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 16 Dec 84

["Yearender: Southern Africa in Strategic Transition Toward Detente", (By Chen Cailin)--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--Major events have taken place one after another in the past year in Southern Africa that for years has been torn by strife and hostilities.

These events have driven home the increasingly manifest tendency toward independence and self-determination, peace, neutrality and non-alignment and toward political struggle instead of military confrontation, with the focus of the struggle against racism moving more and more into South Africa itself.

Thus, the outgoing year is seen as a year of strategic transition for Southern Africa. And the process of this transition is continuing.

On February 16, Angola and South Africa signed an agreement on military disengagement. One month later, Mozambique and South Africa signed a treaty of non-aggression and good-neighbourhood. In May, the different parties within Namibia met for the first time for talks among themselves. Then in October, the Mozambican Government concluded a truce agreement with its armed opposition at home.

On top of all this, Angolan President Dos Santos offered last month a package plan for the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and Southern Angola, the Cuban troop's withdrawal from Angola and Namibia's independence.

The Paris newspaper, LE MONDE described the Angola-South Africa accord as "the first small step" toward detente, while a British journal pointed out that Dos Santos's package of proposals marked a change in the strategic situation in the region.

Clearly, the tension in Southern Africa, one of the world's trouble spots, has been eased as was never seen before. The momentum of the process of negotiation for peace has been sustained and even accelerated.

Major contradictions are interwoven in the struggle for peace in the region, strategically important for its material resources and its location. The struggle bears on the strategic interests of the countries of the region as well as that of the United States and the Soviet Union. The changes in offensive or defensive postures of the superpowers and the certain flexibility shown in American-Cuban relations have had an influence on the emerging detente in Southern Africa.

The major cause for the change, however, lies in the policy pursued by the countries of the region to uphold their independence and self-determination and to seek peace and neutrality and non-alignment.

After having won independence after prolonged and arduous struggles, the countries in the region are longing for a peaceful environment in which they could concentrate on domestic problems, particularly rehabilitation of their economy. In recent years, they have readjusted their internal and external policies. Mozambique and Angola have made remarkable achievements in thier foreign relations. Because of historical reasons, these two countries used to have close ties with the Soviet Union and Cuba while their relations with the United States and South Africa were strained as a result of Pretoria's threat and invasion. With the change in the regional and world situation and dictated by the situation at home, they have pursued a policy of independence, peace and non-alignment, embarking on multilateral diplomacy with emphasis on peaceful coexistence with all countries. While maintaining friendly ties with the Soviet Union, they have attached importance to restoring and developing relations with Western countries such as the United States and Portugal. Relations with South Africa have also improved to some extent. As a result, the United States has lifted the ban on aid to Mozambique this year and provided it with financial aid. U.S. food aid to Mozambique alone topped the list of foreign aid. In July, the two countries signed their first cooperation agreement, followed in September by another agreement on U.S. technical aid.

Likewise, frequent contacts and progress have been made between Angola and the United States on normalization of relations. In September, Angolan President Dos Santos visited France, Italy and Spain, winning support and assistance from these countries. Under the mediation of the United States, he has also proposed a package plan for peace and stability in Southern Africa, including the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

On the other hand, the sharpening of domestic contradictions in South Africa and its growing isolation in the region have forced Pretoria to readjust its policies and improve relations with Mozambique and Angola. South Africa President Pieter Willem Botha has observed that South Africa had to choose between a policy change and death. His statement reflected the difficulties confronting the South African authorities and their urgent need to seek a way out.

Apart from political factors, there are also historical and geographical ones behind South Africa's policy change in its relations with the independent

countries in the region. For its own survival, Pretoria is replacing military intervention with economic and peaceful means by taking advantage of the mutual dependence in economic relations between South Africa and other countries in the region. But it has no way out if it refuses to forsake its policy of apartheid.

The third feature of the development of the situation in Southern Africa is the growing U.S. initiative in the course of the U.S.-Soviet rivalry in the region, the focus of which at present is around the problems of Namibian independence, withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia, and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The mounting struggle of the South African people against apartheid constitutes the fourth feature. The various organizations for national liberation in South Africa are now concentrating their struggle inside South Africa. The anti-apartheid movement has been gathering momentum. Demonstrations have been growing both in size and frequency against the "new constitution" which deprives the blacks, the majority in South Africa, of their legitimate rights with the formation of a tri-house parliament. But the strong opposition of the South Africa people to the "new constitution" has been met with savage suppression.

Despite the complexity of the situation in Southern Africa, the will of the people and the demand for detente, stability, economic development and independence cannot be turned back.

CSO: 4000/056

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

GOVERNMENT CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS ZIMBABWE

OW110843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Harare, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--A Chinese Government cultural delegation arrived here this evening for a friendly visit to Zimbabwe.

The five-member delegation led by Lu Zhixian, vice minister of culture was welcomed at the airport by Joseph Culverwell, Zimbabwe deputy minister of education and C. Musiwa, deputy secretary for culture in the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture.

Wei Jianye, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here was also present to meet the delegation.

Speaking to the press after his arrival, Lu Zhixian expressed his hope that the visit would enable his delegation, the first of its kind from China ever to visit this country, to know more about Zimbabwe's achievements and its cultural life. During its five-day visit, the delegation is expected to discuss with Zimbabwe Government officials cultural exchanges between the two countries, he added.

CSO: 4000/054

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO ON ZHOU ENLAI'S 1960'S AFRICAN TOUR

HK260949 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Ji Lu [1323 7120]: "Writing a New Chapter in Sino-African Relations"]

[Text] In the 35 years of diplomatic history of the PRC, Premier Zhou Enlai's tour of 10 African countries, from December 1963 to February 1964, was diplomatic activity of historic significance. Accompanied by Chen Yi, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and his party, Premier Zhou Enlai visited in succession Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia. This visit promoted mutual understanding and confidence between China and the African countries. It also promoted relations of friendly cooperation between China and these countries. Therefore, it created a new situation in the diplomatic work in Africa.

From the beginning of the 1950's, the national liberation movement developed vigorously. Following the Bandung Asian-African Conference in 1955, leaders of 34 African countries held the inaugural meeting of the OAU in 1963. African peoples who were still under colonialist rule, by the practice of stepping into the breach as others fell, waged struggles for independence and freedom. By then, China had established relations of friendly cooperation with some African countries. However, because of long-term separation by imperialism and colonialism, some African countries did not fully understand China just after gaining their independence. Hence, in order to support the just struggles of the African peoples, and to support them in breaking the blockades and overcome the disruptions by imperialism, old-style colonialism, and neocolonialism, Premier Zhou traveled all the way across the ocean, and undertook the African tour which helped seek peace and friendship, as well as promote better understanding.

When visiting Egypt, the first African country on the tour, Premier Zhou personally drafted the 5 principles on mutual relations between China and African countries, as well as Arab countries, in accordance with the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence and the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference. China supported African and Arab peoples in opposing imperialism, old-style colonialism, and neocolonialism; and in striving for and safeguarding the struggle for national independence. China also supported their pursuing the nonaligned policy of seeking peace and neutrality; and supported their aspirations in selecting their own ways to achieve reunification and unity. China also supported their settling disputes through peaceful negotiations; and advocated that all other countries

should respect the sovereignty of these countries, while they opposed invasion and interference by any party. These principles were the pioneering work in China's diplomacy. They have guided the development of relations between China and African countries, as well as Arab ones.

When visiting Mali, Premier Zhou put forward the eight principles on providing aid for foreign countries. Upon seeing the essence of some countries' aid to the African countries, and through inspection, Premier Zhou summed up China's experience in providing aid for foreign countries. With immeasurable sympathy for the developing countries, Premier Zhou put forward China's eight principles on providing aid for foreign countries. He even burned the midnight oil on the night before he put forward the proposal. The spirit of the eight principles mainly included strictly respecting the sovereignty of countries which received aid, attaching no strings, seeking no privileges in any aspect, strengthening the countries' capability for self-reliance, providing good quality equipment, ensuring transference of technology, and according the same treatment to China's experts and local ones. These eight principles fully reflected the sincere hopes of China on economic and cultural cooperation with the Third World countries.

During this visit, Premier Zhou broke some conventions and entered the "forbidden zone," thereby establishing close, friendly relations with leaders and peoples of these countries. Ghana was one of the countries to be visited. But it had just experienced an abortive coup d'etat, plotted by imperialism. President Nkrumah had been wounded in an assassination attempt, and the situation was unstable. But Premier Zhou determinedly decided to visit the country as scheduled. At the same time, he suggested that the host break with the usual diplomatic practice and cancel the reception ceremony at the airport. In addition, he suggested to him the holding of talks and banquets in the fortified residence where Nkrumah was living. While taking a rest, Premier Zhou played table tennis with Nkrumah. He also paid special visits to Lady Nkrumah and her children to express sympathy and solicitude. All this deeply touched the host and the people of Ghana, who felt that China was their "tested friend."

Premier Zhou cared a lot for the well-being of African peoples. When visiting Ghana, he asked to taste the local people's staple food, cassava. But the host hesitated. The premier said, "I just want to taste your homely food." This thus became a story in the country, passed on with approval. Premier Zhou always visited the chefs and attendants of the hotels in which he stayed. The African people who had contact with the premier felt that he was amiable and approachable and that they were as close as a family.

When visiting foreign countries, Premier Zhou attached importance to studying others' strong points. He educated China's diplomatic workers in learning from other peoples' good aspects with the phrase "people with noble characters can be found all over the world." He always spent great efforts on investigation and study, and repeatedly pointed out: We should not consider Africa backward because it has experienced centuries of colonialist rule. In fact, the African countries have many strong points that are worth our study.

Premier Zhou always took the overall situation into consideration, and was not punctilious. With his penetrating judgment, he was also able to have frank exchanges of views with friends. At that time, Ethiopia was still one of the countries that had not established diplomatic relations with China. Emperor Haile Selassie invited Premier Zhou to visit the country, but because of external

pressure decided to hold the talks at Asmara, a place far away from the capital. Aiming at developing the friendship between peoples of China and Ethiopia, however, Premier Zhou showed understanding and handled the matter in a sympathetic way. He still accepted the invitation with pleasure. Soon after the talks, Ethiopia established diplomatic relations with China. During the visits to the African countries, Premier Zhou exchanged views with and carefully listened to the remarks of the leaders of these countries on how to build their countries after independence. Then, he explained patiently his point of view. Premier Zhou believed that revolution should be carried out in stages, and that the African countries should not carry it out too hastily, as they were still in the stage of national democratic revolution.

On the last day of the tour of 10 African countries, Premier Zhou put forward, at Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, the well-known thesis that "the situation of revolution in the whole African continent is very good." He had witnessed the most savage and ruthless enslavement and exploitation suffered by the African peoples over the past 5 centuries. Then, he saw that the African peoples were friendly, brave, and full of vitality after independence. He also saw their spirit of acting boldly as masters of their own affairs, and struggling in a bold way against all old and new pressures; and this spirit was "the base on which all new countries are founded." He said: Africa is no longer as it was in the late 19th century or early 20th century. It "has become an awakened, militant, and advanced continent." He believed that an independent, prosperous, and strong new Africa was bound to emerge. The development of African history completely confirmed the thesis of Premier Zhou. When the Bandung Asian-African Conference was held in 1955, there were only 4 independent countries in Africa. Now, there has been a great change, and 50 countries have already gained independence.

Premier Zhou was the first leader of the government in Chinese history to visit Africa. His African tour marked a new period of development of relations between China and African countries. Over the past 20 years, Sino-African relations have developed rapidly. China has maintained closer relations with the African countries in such areas as politics, economy, and culture, while the African friends call China their "tested friend" and "real friend."

Following Premier Zhou, Premier Zhao Ziyang paid another visit to 11 African countries from December 1982 to January 1983. He further put forward the four principles on jointly developing economy and technology with the African countries. They were "equality and mutual benefit, striving for substantial results, implementation in various forms, and joint development."

In his tour of 10 African countries, Premier Zhou carried out diplomatic work, created a new situation, and established a glorious example for us. Let us carry forward the pioneering spirit of the veteran proletarian revolutionaries and further enhance the friendship with African peoples, as well as with other peoples in the world!

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ZHEJIANG HONORS BRAZILIAN DELEGATION

OW050348 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, met and feted a delegation of the Brazilian Democratic Social Party, led by its Secretary General (Omeiro Santos) on the evening of 24 September.

Extending a warm welcome to the distinguished Brazilian guests on behalf of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee at the dinner, Comrade Wang Fang said: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Brazil, the two countries have continuously expanded their political, economic, scientific, and technical exchanges, as well as friendship cooperation. He added: We are ready to learn from the useful experience the Brazilian people have accumulated in their construction. Secretary General (Santos) repeatedly thanked them for the hospitality he had received in Hangzhou, and asked Lower House Member (Nilson Monroe) to make a return speech on behalf of the delegation. He said: May the friendship between the people of Brazil and China last forever.

Responsible persons from provincial departments helped entertain the guests.

The delegation arrived in Hangzhou on 23 September and is scheduled to depart on 25 September.

CSO: 4005/239

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATISTICS ON SHANGHAI'S POPULATION, LABOR FORCE

Shanghai SHANGHAI TONGJI NIANJIAN--1983 [SHANGHAI STATISTICAL YEARBOOK--1983]
in Chinese, 1984 pp 48-71

[Shanghai Municipal Statistical Bureau: "Shanghai Statistical Yearbook--1983]

[Excerpts] II. Population and Labor Force

1 单位: 万人

2 年 份	3 总人口	4 按 地 区 分		7 按 性 别 分		Inhabitants During Years Indicated
		5 市 区	6 郊 县	8 男	9 女	
1949	773.14	452.43	320.71			Key: 1. Unit (in ten thousands of population) 2. Year 3. Total population 4. Inhabitants in area indicated 5. City proper 6. Suburb counties 7. Inhabitants of sex indicated 8. Male 9. Female 10. Remark: In this table and others following, the number of inhabitants is the data reported at year's end except for the figures reported by the Second and the Third General Censuses.
1950	767.96	453.10	314.86			
1951	832.90	509.23	323.67			
1952	850.53	530.29	320.24			
1953	900.93	569.17	331.76			
1954	957.68	608.46	349.22			
1955	925.60	572.37	353.23			
1956	942.07	584.85	357.22			
1957	1,009.58	634.35	375.23			
1958	998.82	614.76	384.06			
1959	1,028.39	629.32	399.07			
1960	1,054.08	644.80	409.28			
1961	1,053.17	641.21	411.96			
1962	1,057.86	635.84	422.02	523.99	533.87	
1963	1,073.64	639.00	434.64	532.82	540.82	
1964	1,086.22	642.79	443.43	539.12	547.10	
1965	1,093.79	643.07	450.72	543.15	550.64	
1966	1,095.83	636.21	459.62	544.40	551.43	
1967	1,105.72	638.76	466.96	550.83	554.89	
1968	1,108.97	633.71	475.26	552.60	556.37	
1969	1,093.99	608.64	485.35	542.65	551.34	
1970	1,072.55	580.23	492.32	531.92	540.63	
1971	1,066.82	570.74	496.08	528.08	538.74	
1972	1,064.10	564.72	499.38	525.94	538.16	
1973	1,070.01	562.49	507.52	529.76	540.25	
1974	1,073.78	561.96	511.82	531.74	542.04	
1975	1,076.72	557.04	519.68	533.10	543.62	
1976	1,081.30	551.91	529.39	535.33	545.97	
1977	1,086.47	547.06	539.41	537.68	548.79	
1978	1,098.28	557.38	540.90	542.70	555.58	
1979	1,132.14	591.45	540.69	560.40	571.74	
1980	1,146.29	601.29	545.00	569.18	577.11	
1981	1,162.84	613.39	549.45	578.76	584.08	
1982	1,180.51	626.84	553.67	588.82	591.69	
1983	1,194.01	639.07	554.94	596.67	597.34	

10 注: 本表及以下各表的人口数(除第二、第三次人口普查数外)均为年末数。

单位: 万人

Inhabitants Classified in Urban and Rural Data, as well as in Farm and Non-farm Data

	1978年 2	1979年 3	1980年 4	1981年 5	1982年 6	1983年 7
总 计 8	1,098.28	1,132.14	1,146.29	1,162.84	1,180.51	1,194.01
按城乡分 9						
市镇人口 10	615.01	654.41	667.06	680.70	695.29	711.24
农村人口 11	483.27	477.73	479.23	482.14	485.22	482.77
按农业、非农业分 12						
农业人口 13	453.05	444.76	443.85	447.76	449.20	448.15
非农业人口 14	645.23	687.38	702.44	715.08	731.31	745.86

Key:

1. Unit (in ten thousands of population)
2. 1978
3. 1979
4. 1980
5. 1981
6. 1982
7. 1983
8. Grand total
9. Inhabitants classified in urban and rural data
10. In city and towns
11. In rural areas
12. Inhabitants classified in farm and non-farm data
13. Farm population
14. Non-farm population
15. Total number of households
16. In city proper
17. In suburb counties
18. Total population
19. Average number of residents per household
20. Population density
21. Number of Households, Population and Population Density
22. Unit
23. In ten thousands of households
24. In ten thousands of population
25. Number of persons
26. Persons per square kilometer

21 户数、人口、人口密度

	单位 22	1978年 2	1979年 3	1980年 4	1981年 5	1982年 6	1983年 7
总 户 数 15	万户	291.69	296.71	303.89	314.56	321.71	330.60
16 市 区	万户	151.83	154.58	157.98	162.68	167.54	173.03
17 郊 县	万户	139.86	142.13	145.91	151.88	154.17	157.57
总 人 口 18	万人	1,098.28	1,132.14	1,146.29	1,162.84	1,180.51	1,194.01
16 市 区	万人	557.38	591.45	601.29	613.39	626.84	639.07
17 郊 县	万人	540.90	540.69	545.00	549.45	553.67	554.94
平均每户人口 19	人	3.77	3.82	3.77	3.70	3.67	3.61
16 市 区	人	3.61	3.90	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.69
17 郊 县	人	3.81	3.87	3.74	3.62	3.59	3.52
人口密度 20	人/平方公里	1,776	1,830	1,853	1,880	1,908	1,930
16 市 区	人/平方公里	35,153	37,301	37,922	27,520	27,230	27,762
17 郊 县	人/平方公里	904	904	911	925	937	939

	1 土地面积		2 年末人口		人口密度	Land Area, Population and Population Density in 1983
	4 面积 (平方公里)	5 比重 (%)	6 人数 (万人)	5 比重 (%)	(人/平方 公里) 3	
全 市 7	6,185.75		1,194.01		1,930	Key: 1. Land area 2. Year-end population 3. Population density (per- sons per square kilometer) 4. Area in square kilometers 5. Percent 6. Population in ten thousands 7. Entire municipality 8. City proper 9. Huangpu ward 10. Nanshi ward 11. Luwan ward 12. Xuhui ward 13. Changning ward 14. Jing'an ward 15. Putuo ward 16. Zhabei ward 17. Hongkou ward 18. Yangpu ward 19. Minhang ward 20. Wusong ward 21. Suburb counties 22. Shanghai county 23. Jiading county 24. Baoshan county 25. Chuansha county 26. Nanhui county 27. Fengxian county 28. Songjiang county 29. Jinshan county 30. Qingpu county 31. Chongming county 32. Water area (Huangpu river and Suzhou creek)
市 区 8	230.20	100	689.07	100	27,762	
黄浦区 9	10.35	4.5	63.44	9.9	61,294	
南市区 10	14.05	6.1	71.70	11.2	51,030	
卢湾区 11	7.51	3.3	48.68	7.6	64,822	
徐汇区 12	13.54	5.9	50.17	7.9	37,054	
长宁区 13	12.47	5.4	43.53	6.8	34,911	
静安区 14	7.57	3.3	50.65	7.9	66,904	
普陀区 15	19.34	8.4	57.91	9.1	29,945	
闸北区 16	24.38	10.6	64.75	10.1	26,557	
虹口区 17	13.23	5.7	77.19	12.1	58,348	
杨浦区 18	26.52	11.5	82.28	12.9	31,025	
闵行区 19	33.01	14.4	10.92	1.7	3,310	
吴淞区 20	48.23	20.9	17.85	2.8	3,700	
郊 县 21	5,908.42	100	554.94	100	939	
上海县 22	416.23	7.0	55.62	10.0	1,336	
嘉定县 23	489.80	8.3	52.86	9.5	1,079	
宝山县 24	411.65	7.0	44.61	8.0	1,084	
川沙县 25	467.78	7.9	66.88	12.1	1,430	
南汇县 26	670.70	11.4	66.72	12.0	995	
奉贤县 27	625.23	10.6	50.93	9.2	815	
松江县 28	596.40	10.1	48.08	8.7	806	
金山县 29	600.17	10.2	50.76	9.1	846	
青浦县 30	677.78	11.4	43.81	7.9	646	
崇明县 31	952.68	16.1	74.67	13.5	784	
32 水面(黄浦江、苏州河)	47.13					

Birthrates, Mortality and Natural Increase in Years Indicated

1 单位: ‰

2 年 份	3 全 , 市			4 市 区			5 郊 县		
	出生率 6	死亡率 7	自然增 长率 8	出生率 6	死亡率 7	自然增 长率 8	出生率 6	死亡率 7	自然增 长率 8
1950	24.2	8.5	15.7	22.1	7.7	14.4	26.4	7.9	18.5
1951	45.9	14.1	31.8	46.2	13.3	32.9	48.0	19.7	28.3
1952	39.1	8.8	30.3	37.7	8.3	29.4	48.2	11.9	36.3
1953	42.9	8.8	34.1	42.8	8.7	34.1	45.4	10.3	35.1
1954	52.6	7.1	45.5	51.4	6.9	44.5	61.0	8.2	52.8
1955	41.7	8.1	33.6	41.1	8.0	33.1	48.9	9.2	39.7
1956	40.5	6.8	33.7	39.7	6.5	33.2	38.6	7.3	31.3
1957	45.6	6.0	39.6	45.8	5.9	39.9	47.8	7.4	40.4
1958	36.0	5.9	30.1	37.3	5.8	31.5	40.8	8.1	32.7
1959	27.8	6.9	20.9	29.4	6.4	23.0	35.7	10.6	25.1
1960	27.6	6.8	20.8	27.4	6.1	21.3	28.2	7.9	20.3
1961	22.4	7.7	14.7	23.8	5.9	17.9	20.4	10.5	9.9
1962	26.3	7.3	19.0	23.5	5.2	18.3	30.1	10.4	19.7
1963	30.3	7.0	23.3	23.1	4.7	18.4	41.0	10.3	30.7
1964	20.6	6.1	14.5	13.8	4.5	9.3	30.7	8.6	22.1
1965	17.0	5.7	11.3	10.4	4.3	6.1	26.5	7.7	18.8
1966	14.6	5.3	9.3	8.6	4.7	3.9	23.0	6.3	16.7
1967	12.5	5.1	7.4	8.2	4.7	3.5	18.4	5.6	12.8
1968	14.9	5.3	9.6	9.8	5.1	4.7	21.7	5.6	16.1
1969	14.8	4.7	10.1	9.0	5.1	3.9	22.3	4.2	18.1
1970	13.9	5.0	8.9	8.1	5.3	2.8	21.0	4.6	16.4
1971	12.2	5.2	7.0	7.2	5.6	1.6	17.9	4.8	13.1
1972	10.8	5.6	5.2	6.6	5.4	1.2	15.6	5.8	9.8
1973	10.2	5.5	4.7	7.0	5.5	1.5	13.9	5.5	8.4
1974	9.2	5.8	3.4	6.2	6.0	0.2	12.4	5.6	6.8
1975	9.4	6.0	3.4	6.6	6.2	0.4	12.5	5.8	6.7
1976	10.2	6.1	4.1	6.6	6.4	0.2	14.1	5.9	8.2
1977	10.8	6.5	4.3	7.2	7.0	0.2	14.5	6.0	8.5
1978	11.3	6.2	5.1	7.4	6.7	0.7	15.3	5.8	9.5
1979	12.3	6.1	6.2	8.0	6.3	1.7	16.9	5.8	11.1
1980	11.8	6.5	5.3	8.9	6.8	2.1	14.9	6.0	8.9
1981	16.8	6.5	10.3	13.6	6.7	6.9	20.3	6.1	14.2
1982	18.5	6.3	12.2	17.4	6.6	10.8	19.8	5.9	13.9
1983	15.4	6.9	8.5	17.1	7.1	10.0	13.5	6.6	6.9

Key:

1. Unit
2. Year
3. Entire municipality
4. City proper

5. Suburb counties
6. Birthrates
7. Mortality
8. Natural increase

33 单位: ‰

1983 Birthrates, Mortality
and Natural Increase of Wards
and Counties Indicated

Key:

9. Huangpu ward
 10. Nanshi ward
 11. Luwan ward
 12. Xuhui ward
 13. Changning ward
 14. Jing'an ward
 15. Putuo ward
 16. Zhabei ward
 17. Hongkou ward
 18. Yangpu ward
 19. Minhang ward
 20. Wusong ward
 22. Shanghai county
 23. Jiading county
 24. Baoshan county
 25. Chuansha county
 26. Nanhui county
 27. Fengxian county
 28. Songjiang county
 29. Jinshan county
 30. Qingpu county
 31. Chongming county
 33. Unit
 34. Birthrates
 35. Mortality
 36. Natural increase
 37. Average for the entire municipality
 38. Average for city proper
 39. Average for suburb counties

	出生率 34	死亡率 35	自然增长率 36
全市平均 37	15.4	6.9	8.5
市区平均 38	17.1	7.1	10.0
黄浦区 9	16.5	7.6	8.9
南市区 10	18.2	8.0	10.2
卢湾区 11	16.6	7.9	8.7
徐汇区 12	15.8	6.5	9.3
长宁区 13	17.9	6.5	11.4
静安区 14	15.7	8.0	7.7
普陀区 15	18.6	6.8	11.8
闸北区 16	17.5	7.2	10.3
虹口区 17	17.3	7.3	10.0
杨浦区 18	17.0	6.4	10.6
闵行区 19	13.2	4.4	8.8
吴淞区 20	16.4	5.9	10.5
郊县平均 39	13.5	6.6	6.9
上海县 22	15.4	6.6	8.8
嘉定县 23	13.4	6.7	6.7
宝山县 24	14.8	6.4	8.4
川沙县 25	16.2	6.8	9.4
南汇县 26	15.9	6.6	9.3
奉贤县 27	13.4	5.9	7.5
松江县 28	10.5	7.0	3.5
金山县 29	10.8	6.2	4.6
青浦县 30	11.3	6.8	4.5
崇明县 31	12.1	7.0	5.1

The Second and Third
Municipality General
Censuses

1 单位: 万人

Key:

1. Unit (in ten thousands
of inhabitants)

2. Second Census (at
24:00 hours, 30 June
1964)

3. Third Census (at
00:00 hour, 1 Jul 82)

4. Population data

5. Percent

6. Population of the en-
tire municipality

7. In city proper

8. In suburb counties

9. Inhabitants of sex
indicated

10. Male

11. Female

12. Urban and rural
inhabitants

13. Inhabitants in city
and towns

14. Rural inhabitants

15. Inhabitants of dif-
ferent nationalities

16. Han

17. Minorities

18. Inhabitants in age
brackets

19. 18 years old and
above

20. Among them: 80 to
99 years old

21. 100 years old and
above

22. Note: 1. The scope of the Third General Census includes the following:
(1) The place of registered residence and the persons residing in the
municipality; (2) those residing in the municipality for more than a year
but whose registered residence is elsewhere; (3) those residing in the
municipality for less than a year and leaving the place of registered resi-
dence for more than a year; (4) those residing in the municipality but whose
residence not yet registered; and (5) those resided in the municipality but
presently stayed abroad without local registered residence for the time be-
ing. Therefore, the coverages are different between the general census data
and the year-end population. The population data for the years indicated
were the numbers of inhabitants residing in the municipality excluding the
temporary residence of those registered elsewhere. 2. The Third General
Census in the table indicates the total number obtained by manual calculation.

23. Persons

		2 第 二 次 普 查 (1964 年 6 月 30 日 24 时)		3 第 三 次 普 查 (1982 年 7 月 1 日零时)	
		4 人 数	5 比重(%)	4 人 数	5 比重(%)
一、全市人口 6		1,081.65	100	1,185.98	100
市 区 7		642.30	59.4	632.09	53.3
郊 县 8		439.35	40.6	553.89	46.7
二、按性别分 9					
男 10		536.91	49.6	591.00	49.8
女 11		544.74	50.4	594.98	50.2
三、按城乡分 12					
市镇人口 13		694.27	64.2	697.52	58.8
农村人口 14		387.38	35.8	488.46	41.2
四、按民族分 15					
汉 族 16		1,077.28	99.6	1,181.02	99.6
各少数民族 17		4.37	0.4	4.96	0.4
五、按年龄分 18					
19 18 岁和 18 岁以上		558.57	51.6	921.62	77.7
20 其中: 80~99 岁		2.92	0.3	11.12	0.9
100 岁和以 上 21				20人23	...

注: 1. 第三次人口普查的范围包括: (1)人住本地、户口在本地; (2)常住本地一年以上, 户口在外地; (3)人住本地不满一年, 离开户口登记地一年以上; (4)人住本地, 户口待定; (5)原住本地, 现在国外工作或学习, 暂无户口等五种人。所以, 人口普查数和年末人口数所包括的范围是不相同的。历年的人口数为每年 12 月 31 日的常住户口, 不包括户口不在本市的临时户口人数。

2. 本表第三次人口普查数系手工汇总数。

Age Brackets of the Third Municipality General Census

1 单位: 万人

	2 总 人 口		3 男		4 女		性比例 ⁵ (女=100)
	人 数 6	占总人口 7 %	人 数 6	占总人口 7 %	人 数 6	占总人口 7 %	
8 总 计	1,185.98	100	591.00	49.8	594.98	50.2	99.8
9 不满1岁	21.13	1.8	10.87	0.9	10.26	0.9	105.9
10 1--2岁	28.85	2.4	14.79	1.2	14.06	1.2	105.2
3--6岁	53.27	4.5	27.39	2.3	25.88	2.2	105.8
7--12岁	79.05	6.7	40.57	3.4	38.48	3.3	105.4
13--15岁	46.04	3.9	23.68	2.0	22.36	1.9	105.9
16--17岁	36.02	3.0	18.55	1.6	17.47	1.4	106.2
18--20岁	75.11	6.3	37.60	3.2	37.51	3.1	100.2
21--25岁	150.05	12.7	76.12	6.5	73.93	6.2	103.0
26--35岁	246.38	20.8	126.95	10.7	119.43	10.1	106.3
36--45岁	118.31	10.0	59.48	5.0	58.83	5.0	101.1
46--50岁	75.72	6.4	37.01	3.1	38.71	3.3	95.6
51--55岁	68.05	5.7	33.22	2.8	34.83	2.9	95.4
56--60岁	59.62	5.0	28.66	2.4	30.96	2.6	92.6
61--80岁	119.38	10.1	53.52	4.5	65.86	5.6	81.3
81--99岁	9.00	0.7	2.59	0.2	6.41	0.5	40.4
100岁和以上	20人	...	3人	...	17人	...	17.6
11	12						

Key:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Unit: in ten thousands of inhabitants | 7. Of the total municipality population |
| 2. Total population | 8. Grand total |
| 3. Male | 9. Younger than one year old |
| 4. Female | 10. Years old |
| 5. Sex proportion (female = 100) | 11. 100 years old and above |
| 6. Number of inhabitants | 12. Persons |

Average Expected Life Span in Years Indicated

1. 单位: 岁

年 份 2	男 3	女 4	年 份 2	男 3	女 4
1951	42.0	45.6	1968	69.3	73.9
1952	52.4	55.5	1969	70.9	73.6
1953	58.4	60.3	1970	70.2	73.9
1954	61.2	63.9	1971	70.9	74.0
1955	61.6	63.8	1972	71.7	73.8
1956	63.1	66.6	1973	70.0	74.3
1957	65.2	68.2	1974	69.7	74.4
1958	64.8	68.5	1975	69.4	73.8
1959	64.5	67.0	1976	69.2	73.7
1960	65.1	67.5	1977	70.5	74.7
1961	64.9	68.7	1978	70.7	74.8
1962	66.9	70.7	1979	70.6	75.5
1963	68.2	71.6	1980	71.3	75.4
1964	69.3	72.3	1981	71.3	75.5
1965	69.6	73.2	1982	71.8	76.3
1966	68.1	71.7	1983	71.2	75.8
1967	70.0	73.3			

Key:

1. Unit: years of age
2. Year
3. Male
4. Female

	单 位 1	合 计 2	市 区 3	郊 县 4
一、婚姻登记 5				
结婚人数 6	29万对	15.01	9.45	5.56
男方: 26岁以上 7	30万人	10.04	8.37	1.67
23~26岁 8	万人	3.52	1.04	2.48
未满23岁 9	万人	1.45	0.04	1.41
女方: 24岁以上 10	万人	10.68	8.77	1.91
21~24岁 11	万人	3.24	0.65	2.59
未满21岁 12	万人	1.09	0.03	1.06
离婚人数 13	31对	5.977	4.296	1.681
二、计划生育分析 14				
1. 出生分析 15				
出生分析人数 16	30万人	17.80	10.63	7.17
第一胎 17	30万人	17.19	10.57	6.62
第二胎 18	30万人	0.60	0.06	0.54
第三胎 19	32人	97	20	77
符合计划生育 20	30万人	17.26	10.60	6.66
符合计划生育率 21	%	97.0	99.7	92.9
2. 节育分析 22				
已婚育龄妇女 23	万人	197.98	93.75	104.23
现有一个孩子应领证人数 24	万人	96.14	51.74	44.40
已领证人数 25	万人	94.87	51.55	43.32
领证率 26	%	98.7	99.6	97.6
已落实节育措施人数 27	万人	173.56	79.38	94.18
节育率 28	%	99.2	100.0	98.5

Marriage Registration and Planned Parenthood in 1983

Key:

1. Unit
2. Total
3. City proper
4. Suburb counties
5. Marriage registration
6. Persons engaging marriage
7. Male: older than 26
8. 23 to 26 years old
9. Younger than 23
10. Female: older than 24
11. 21 to 24 years old
12. Younger than 21
13. Number of persons divorced
14. Analysis of planned parenthood
15. Birth analysis
16. Persons undergoing birth analysis
17. First child
18. Second child
19. Third child
20. Those conforming to planned parenthood rules
21. Those in conformity with the planned birthrates
22. Analysis of birth control
23. Married women at child-bearing ages
24. Number of women (having one child) who should apply for birth control certificates
25. Number of women already receiving birth control certificates
26. Percentage of women receiving certificates
27. Number of women with birth control rules abided by
28. Birth control rate
29. Couples, in ten thousands
30. Persons, in ten thousands
31. Couples
32. Persons

Number of Municipality Labor Force in Years Indicated

1 单位: 万人

年 份 2	3 社会劳动者人数				指数(以1952 年为100) 4
	合 计 5	职 工 6	城镇个体 劳动者 7	农村人民公 社劳动者 8	
1952	307.29	141.38	35.30	130.61	100
1953	317.17	151.84	34.70	130.63	103.2
1954	323.83	156.55	34.23	133.05	105.4
1955	321.16	153.79	31.84	135.53	104.5
1956	354.18	195.83	22.09	136.26	115.3
1957	365.53	211.78	19.72	134.03	119.0
1958	400.51	253.87	8.35	138.29	130.3
1959	407.38	267.54	6.80	133.04	132.6
1960	432.76	285.95	7.90	138.91	140.8
1961	412.87	264.40	4.41	144.06	134.4
1962	403.06	233.33	8.78	160.95	131.2
1963	412.95	239.07	6.94	166.94	134.4
1964	438.31	256.54	7.67	174.10	142.6
1965	460.76	272.13	5.05	183.58	149.9
1966	462.62	273.75	3.42	185.45	150.5
1967	478.39	280.15	2.32	195.92	155.7
1968	516.44	304.56	1.57	210.31	168.1
1969	536.70	309.42	1.06	226.22	174.7
1970	540.87	307.50	0.72	232.65	176.0
1971	560.29	321.31	0.72	238.26	182.3
1972	576.74	332.79	0.72	243.23	187.7
1973	589.52	340.53	0.72	248.27	191.8
1974	610.16	350.68	0.72	258.76	198.6
1975	646.88	376.53	1.28	269.07	210.5
1976	669.56	399.27	1.28	269.01	217.9
1977	679.65	408.22	1.28	270.15	221.2
1978	696.54	422.81	1.28	272.45	226.7
1979	707.18	432.05	0.83	274.30	230.1
1980	725.84	446.92	1.17	277.75	236.2
1981	745.39	464.45	1.35	279.59	242.6
1982	756.44	475.16	2.39	278.89	246.2
1983	759.97	483.01	2.90	274.06	247.3

9 注: 本表和以下各表的劳动者人数、职工人数均为年末数。

Key:

1. Unit: persons in ten thousands
2. Year
3. Number of labor force in the municipality
4. Index (100 for the year 1952)
5. Total
6. Workers and staff
7. Self-employed workers in the city and towns
8. Labor force in rural people's communes
9. Note: In this table and the following tables, the size of the labor force, and the number of workers and staff represent year-end data.

Size of Municipality Labor
Force in Departments of
1983 National Economy

单位: 万人

Key:

1. Unit: in ten thousands of persons
2. Total
3. Workers and staff
4. Self-employed workers in city and towns
5. Labor force in rural people's communes
6. Subtotal
7. Units under whole people ownership system
8. Units under collective ownership system in city and towns
9. Grand total
10. Labor force in area indicated
11. City proper
12. Suburb counties
13. Other provinces and municipalities
14. Labor force classified by subordinating relationship
15. Units under central government
16. Local units
17. Units under municipality or ward
18. Units of county level and below
19. Labor force in respective departments of national economy

	合 计 2	3 职 工			城镇个 体劳动 4 者	农村人民 公社劳动 5 者
		小 计 6	全民所有 制单位 7	城镇集体 所有制 单位 8		
总 计 9	759.97	483.01	377.52	105.49	2.93	274.06
一、按地区分 10						
市 区 11	376.60	374.06	291.34	82.72	2.54	—
郊 县 12	370.16	95.74	73.13	22.61	0.36	274.06
外 省 市 13	13.21	13.21	13.05	0.16	—	—
二、按隶属关系分 14						
中央单位 15	57.00	57.00	57.00	—	—	—
地方单位 16	702.97	426.01	320.52	105.49	2.90	274.06
市、区属单位 17	383.85	381.31	295.74	85.57	2.54	—
县及县以下单位 18	319.12	44.70	24.78	19.92	0.36	274.06
三、按国民经济部门分 19						
工 业 20	352.74	263.30	201.73	61.57	0.44	89.00
建筑业和资源勘探 21	42.09	31.36	24.52	6.84	0.04	10.69
农林、水利、气象 22	183.14	18.60	18.59	0.01	—	164.54
运输、邮电 23	32.93	28.24	23.95	4.29	—	4.69
商业、饮食业、服务业与物资供销 24	69.05	65.03	41.58	23.45	2.42	1.60
城市公用事业 25	15.78	15.78	13.67	2.11	—	—
科学研究 26	8.46	8.12	8.06	0.06	—	0.34
文教卫生和社会福利 27	42.63	40.34	34.31	6.03	—	2.29
金融保险 28	2.18	2.18	1.91	0.27	—	—
机关团体 29	9.20	9.20	9.20	—	—	—
其 他 30	1.77	0.86	—	0.86	—	0.91

20. Industry
21. Construction industry and resources prospecting
22. Agriculture, forestry, water conservation and meteorology
23. Transportation, posts and telecommunications
24. Commerce, food service trade, service industry, and merchandise supply & sales
25. City public utilities
26. Scientific research
27. Culture, education and social welfare
28. Finance and insurance
29. Agencies and organizations
30. Others

Composition of Municipality Labor Force in Years Indicated

1 单位: %

	合 计 2	3 职 工			城镇个体	农村人
		小 计 6	全民所有 制单位 7	城镇集体 所有制 单位 8	劳动者 4	民公社 劳动者 5
总 计 9	100	100	100	100	100	100
一、按地区分 10						
市 区 11	49.6	77.5	77.2	78.4	87.7	—
郊 县 12	48.7	19.8	19.4	21.4	12.3	100
外 省 市 13	1.7	2.7	3.4	0.2	—	—
二、按隶属关系分 14						
中央单位 15	7.5	11.8	15.1	—	—	—
地方单位 16	92.5	88.2	84.9	100	100	100
市、区属单位 17	50.5	78.9	78.3	81.1	87.7	—
县及县以下单位 18	42.0	9.3	6.6	18.9	12.3	100
三、按国民经济部门分 19						
工 业 20	46.4	54.5	53.5	58.4	15.2	32.5
建筑业和资源勘探 21	5.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	1.5	3.9
农林、水利、气象 22	24.1	3.8	4.9	—	—	60.0
运输、邮电 23	4.3	5.8	6.4	4.1	—	1.7
24 商业、饮食业、服务业 与物资供销	9.1	13.5	11.0	22.2	83.3	0.6
25 城市公用事业	2.1	3.3	3.6	2.0	—	—
26 科学研究	1.1	1.7	2.1	0.1	—	0.1
27 文教卫生和社会福利	5.6	8.4	9.1	5.7	—	0.9
28 金融保险	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	—	—
29 机关团体	1.2	1.9	2.4	—	—	—
30 其 他	0.2	0.2	—	0.8	—	0.3

Key:

See key to table on preceding page.

Number of Workers and Staff in Years Indicated

1 单位: 万人

2 年 份	3 职 工 人 数			指 数 (以 1952 年 为 100)
	5 合 计	全民所有制单位 6	城镇集体所 有制单位 7	
1952	141.38	132.64	8.74	100
1953	151.84	140.85	10.99	107.4
1954	156.55	142.25	14.30	110.7
1955	153.79	138.85	14.94	108.8
1956	195.83	172.80	23.03	138.5
1957	211.78	174.66	37.12	149.8
1958	253.87	223.29	30.58	179.6
1959	267.54	224.98	42.56	189.2
1960	285.95	223.43	62.52	202.3
1961	264.40	206.98	57.42	187.0
1962	233.33	188.20	45.13	165.0
1963	239.07	192.03	47.04	169.1
1964	256.54	201.65	54.89	181.5
1965	272.13	212.37	59.76	192.5
1966	273.75	213.36	60.39	193.6
1967	280.15	219.13	61.02	198.2
1968	304.56	242.90	61.66	215.4
1969	309.42	247.11	62.31	218.9
1970	307.50	244.53	62.97	217.5
1971	321.31	252.80	68.51	227.3
1972	332.79	261.26	71.53	235.4
1973	340.53	266.86	73.67	240.9
1974	350.68	273.36	77.32	248.0
1975	376.53	293.84	82.69	266.3
1976	399.27	312.26	87.01	282.4
1977	408.22	320.76	87.46	288.7
1978	422.81	336.30	86.51	299.1
1979	432.05	340.99	91.06	305.6
1980	446.92	351.90	95.02	316.1
1981	464.45	363.77	100.68	328.5
1982	475.16	371.20	103.96	336.1
1983	483.01	377.52	105.49	341.6

Key:

1. Unit: persons in ten thousands
2. Year
3. Number of workers and staff
4. Index (100 for the year 1952)
5. Total
6. Units under whole people ownership system
7. Units under collective ownership system of city and towns

Number of Workers and
Staff in Departments of
1983 National Economy

1 单位: 万人

Key:

1. Unit: persons in ten thousands
2. Total
3. Unit under whole people ownership system
4. Units under collective ownership system in city and towns
5. Female workers, relative to total
6. Percentage of female workers, relative to total
7. Grand total
8. Industry
9. Light industry
10. Heavy industry
11. Construction industry and resources prospecting
12. Agriculture, forestry, water conservation and meteorology
13. Transportation, posts and telecommunications
14. Commerce, food service trade, service industry, and merchandise supply and sales
15. Commerce
16. Food service trade
17. Service industry
18. Among these: hotel
19. Merchandise supply and sales
20. City public utilities
21. Scientific research
22. Culture, education and social welfare
23. Among these: culture
24. Education
25. Health
26. Finance and insurance
27. Agencies and organizations
28. Others

	合计 2	全民所有制单位 3	城镇集体所有制单位 4	职工总数 中女职工 5 人数	女职工占 职工总数 6 %
总 计 7	483.01	377.52	105.49	201.86	41.8
工 业 8	263.30	201.73	61.57	119.85	45.5
轻 工 业 9	136.81	95.03	41.78	74.60	54.5
重 工 业 10	126.49	106.70	19.79	45.25	35.8
建筑业和资源勘探 11	31.36	24.52	6.84	6.09	19.4
农林、水利、气象 12	18.60	18.59	0.01	7.78	41.9
运输、邮电 13	28.24	23.95	4.29	5.78	20.5
商业、饮食业、服务业 14 与物资供销	65.03	41.58	23.45	29.50	45.4
商 业 15	43.37	29.64	13.73	19.54	45.1
饮 食 业 16	6.16	2.16	4.00	3.40	55.2
服 务 业 17	8.66	3.76	4.90	4.39	50.7
其中: 旅店 18	2.42	1.97	0.45	1.08	44.6
物资供销 19	6.84	6.02	0.82	2.17	31.7
城市公用事业 20	15.78	13.67	2.11	5.34	33.9
科学研究 21	8.12	8.06	0.06	2.74	33.7
文教卫生和社会福利 22	40.34	34.31	6.03	21.43	53.1
其中: 文 化 23	2.37	2.26	0.11	0.79	33.7
教 育 24	25.30	21.88	3.42	13.27	52.4
卫 生 25	11.36	8.96	2.40	6.92	60.9
金融保险 26	2.18	1.91	0.27	0.90	41.5
机关团体 27	9.20	9.20	—	1.84	20.0
其 他 28	0.86	—	0.86	0.61	70.1

Number of workers and staff
in Industrial Departments
of Whole People's Ownership
System (I)

1 单位: 万人

		2 1983年	3 1982年	1983年为 1982年% 4
Key:	总计 5	231.73	231.04	100.8
1. Unit: ten thousands of workers	一、按轻、重工业分 6			
2. 1983	轻工业 7	95.03	93.48	101.7
3. 1982	重工业 8	106.70	107.56	99.2
4. Percentage of workers in 1983 relative to 1982 data	二、按主要工业部门分 9			
5. Grand total	1. 冶金工业 10	16.18	16.08	100.6
6. Workers in light and heavy industries	黑色金属工业 11	13.39	13.35	100.3
7. Light industry	有色金属工业 12	2.79	2.73	102.3
8. Heavy industry	2. 电力工业 13	2.97	2.94	101.0
9. Workers in major indus- trial departments	3. 炼焦及焦炭化学工业 14	0.43	1.92	22.6
10. Metallurgy industry	4. 石油工业 15	0.62	0.63	99.6
11. Ferrous metal industry	5. 化学工业 16	16.79	16.25	103.3
12. Nonferrous metal industry	17 其中: 基本化学原料工业	2.71	2.79	97.4
13. Power generation industry	18 化肥农药工业	1.24	1.21	103.3
14. Coking and coke chemi- cal industry	19 有机化学工业	4.12	3.84	107.4
15. Petroleum industry	20 化学药品工业	2.51	2.42	99.6
16. Chemical industry	21 日用化学工业	1.45	1.42	101.9
17. Among these: basic chemical raw material industry	22 橡胶加工工业	3.15	3.01	104.6
18. Chemical fertilizer and insecticide industry	23 塑料加工工业	1.61	1.57	102.4
19. Organic chemical industry	6. 机械工业 24	88.41	87.23	101.3
20. Chemicals and pharmaceu- ticals industry	25 其中: 农业机械制造工业	1.21	1.26	96.5
21. Consumer chemical industry	26 注: 炼焦及焦炭化学工业 1983 年因有一个原属本市领导的在外省市企业划归当地领导, 致使职工人数低于 1982 年。			
22. Rubber processing industry				
23. Plastics processing industry				
24. Machinery industry				
25. Among these: agricultural machinery manufacturing industry				
26. Note: In 1983, an enterprise (situated elsewhere) of coking and coke chemical industry changed the leadership relationship from this municipal- ity to other province (or municipality), therefore, the number of workers in 1983 was lower than in 1982.				

Number of workers and staff
in Industrial Departments
of Whole People Ownership
System (II)

1 单位: 万人

Key:

1. Unit: ten thousands of workers
2. 1983
3. 1982
4. Percentage of workers in 1983 relative to 1982 data
27. Industrial equipment manufacturing industry
28. Transportation equipment manufacturing industry
29. Other machinery (means of production) manufacturing industry
30. Electronics industry
31. Home appliances manufacturing industry
32. Metal components (of production machines) industry
33. Consumer metals industry
34. Machinery equipment and metals repair trade
35. Construction materials industry
36. Among these: cement and cement products industry
37. Lumber processing industry
38. Food processing industry
39. Among these: cereal-oil industry
40. Cigarettes industry
41. Spinning and weaving industry
42. Among these: chemical fiber industry
43. Sewing industry
44. Leather industry
45. Paper-making industry
46. Stationery industry
47. Other industries

	2 1983年	3 1982年	1983年为 1982年% 4
27 工业设备制造工业	26.47	26.34	100.5
28 交通设备制造工业	10.98	10.37	105.9
29 生产用其他机械制造工业	9.96	10.80	92.2
30 电子工业	10.53	10.45	100.7
31 生活用机械制造工业	9.62	8.72	110.2
32 生产用金属品工业	8.80	8.74	100.7
33 日用金属品工业	5.59	5.45	102.7
34 机械设备及金属品修理工业	4.50	4.33	103.9
7.建筑材料工业 35	5.66	5.63	100.4
36 其中: 水泥及水泥制品工业	2.37	2.23	106.4
8.木材加工工业 37	2.48	2.42	102.6
9.食品工业 38	7.57	7.64	99.1
其中: 粮油工业 39	1.00	1.05	94.4
卷烟工业 40	0.60	0.60	100.4
10.纺织工业 41	45.06	44.78	100.6
其中: 化学纤维工业 42	4.26	4.25	100.1
11.缝纫工业 43	1.91	1.87	102.2
12.皮革工业 44	1.53	1.54	99.2
13.造纸工业 45	1.79	1.78	100.4
14.文教艺术用品工业 46	6.51	6.22	104.6
15.其他工业 47	3.82	4.11	92.9

Number of Workers and Staff in Construction Industry and Resources
Prospecting Under the Whole People Ownership System

1 单位: 万人

	2 1983年	3 1982年	4 1983年为 1982年%
5 总计	24.52	20.90	117.3
6 建筑业	18.44	16.72	110.3
7 测绘单位	0.05	0.05	109.0
8 勘察设计机构	1.17	1.09	107.1
9 地质勘探机构	0.37	0.37	100.5
10 筹建机构及生产准备人员	4.49	2.67	168.2

11 全民所有制农林水利气象部门职工人数

1 单位: 万人

	2 1983年	3 1982年	4 1983年为 1982年%
5 总计	18.59	20.06	92.7
12 农业	17.74	19.21	92.3
13 其中: 水产	0.96	0.90	106.9
14 其中: 海上捕捞	0.88	0.83	105.6
15 牧业	0.53	0.71	74.7
林业 16	0.34	0.37	90.7
水利 17	0.45	0.42	108.5
气象 18	0.06	0.06	99.1

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Unit: ten thousands of workers | 11. Number of Workers and Staff in Agriculture, Forestry, Water Conservation and Meteorology Departments Under the Whole People Ownership System |
| 2. 1983 | 12. Agriculture |
| 3. 1982 | 13. Among these: aquatic products |
| 4. Percentage of workers in 1983 relative to 1982 data | 14. Among these: sea fishing |
| 5. Grand total | 15. Grazing trade |
| 6. Construction industry | 16. Forestry |
| 7. Surveying and cartography units | 17. Water conservation |
| 8. Prospecting and design organization | 18. Meteorology |
| 9. Geology prospecting organizations | |
| 10. Construction project organizations and production project personnel | |

Number of Workers and Staff in Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications Under the Whole People Ownership System

1 单位: 万人

	2 1983年	3 1982年	4 1983年为1982年%
总 计 5	23.95	23.61	101.4
铁路运输 6	3.10	3.00	103.5
公路运输 7	5.70	5.97	95.5
水上运输和港湾企业 8	12.27	11.97	102.5
民用航空运输 9	0.37	0.31	118.1
邮电通讯 10	2.50	2.35	106.3
其 他 11	0.01	0.01	96.2

全民所有制商业饮食业服务业与
物资供销部门职工人数

1 单位: 万人

	2 1983年	3 1982年	4 1983年为1982年%
总 计 5	41.58	40.74	102.1
商 业 12	29.64	29.30	101.1
饮 食 业 13	2.16	2.22	97.2
服 务 业 14	3.76	3.77	99.9
其中: 旅 店 15	1.97	1.81	108.8
物资供销机构 16	6.02	5.45	110.5

Key:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Unit: ten thousands of workers | 9. Civil aviation |
| 2. 1983 | 10. Posts and telecommunications |
| 3. 1982 | 11. Others |
| 4. Percentage of workers in 1983 relative to 1982 data | 12. Commerce |
| 5. Grand total | 13. Food service industry |
| 6. Railway transportation | 14. Service trade |
| 7. Highway transportation | 15. Among these: hotel |
| 8. Over-water transportation and harbor operation enterprises | 16. Merchandise supply and sales units |

Number of Workers and Staff in City Public Utilities Under the
Whole People Ownership System

1 单位: 万人

	1983年 2	1982年 3	1983年为 1982年% 4
总 计 5	13.67	13.25	103.2
城市公共交通企业 6	5.37	5.11	105.2
房屋管理企业 7	2.77	2.72	101.9
园林管理事业 8	0.68	0.65	103.7
下水道与清洁卫生管理单位 9	3.19	3.16	100.9
煤气、自来水、热力及其他企业 10	1.66	1.61	103.2

11 全民所有制科学研究部门职工人数

1 单位: 万人

	1983年 2	1982年 3	1983年为 1982年% 4
5 总 计	8.06	7.60	106.1
12 自然科学研究机构	7.93	7.48	106.1
13 社会科学研究机构	0.13	0.12	107.8

Key:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Unit: ten thousands of workers | 8. Parks and woods management agencies |
| 2. 1983 | 9. Sewerage and cleaning sanitation management units |
| 3. 1982 | 10. Coal gas, water supply, heating, power and other enterprises |
| 4. Percentage of workers in 1983 relative to 1982 data | 11. Number of Workers and Staff in Science Research Departments Under the Whole People Ownership System |
| 5. Grand total | 12. Natural science research organizations |
| 6. City public transportation enterprises | 13. Social science research organizations |
| 7. Housing management agencies | |

Number of Workers and Staff in Culture, Education, Health and Social Welfare
Departments Under the Whole People Ownership System

1 单位: 万人

	1983年 2	1982年 3	1983年为 1982年% 4
总 计 5	34.31	33.29	103.1
文 化 6	2.26	2.36	95.5
教 育 7	21.88	21.70	100.9
卫 生 8	8.96	8.28	108.2
环境保护事业 9	0.04	0.03	112.9
10 广播电视与通信事业	0.40	0.19	206.1
11 体 育	0.51	0.50	103.4
12 社会福利事业	0.26	0.23	114.9

13 全民所有制金融保险和机关团体职工人数

1单位: 万人

	1983年 2	1982年 3	1983年为 1982年% 4
14 金融保险总计	1.91	1.84	103.7
15 机关团体总计	9.20	8.87	103.8
16 其中: 由国家支付工资的农村公社干部	0.42	0.36	116.8
17 由国家支付工资的街道组织干部	0.39	0.37	104.8

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Unit: ten thousands of workers | 12. Social welfare |
| 2. 1983 | 13. Number of Workers and Staff in Finance, Insurance, Agencies and Organizations Under the Whole People Ownership System |
| 3. 1982 | 14. Grand total of employees in finance and insurance |
| 4. Percentage of workers in 1983 relative to 1982 data | 15. Grand total of employees in agencies and organizations |
| 5. Grand total | 16. Among these: cadres in rural people's communes with wages paid by the State |
| 6. Culture | 17. Street organization cadres whose wages paid by the State |
| 7. Education | |
| 8. Health | |
| 9. Environmental protection occupation | |
| 10. Radio broadcasting, television and communications trade | |
| 11. Physical education and sports | |

Classification of Workers and Staff in Industrial Enterprises of
Ward, County and Bureau Collectives

	1 人 数 (万人)			2 比 重 (%)	
	1983年 3	1982年 4	1983年为 1982年% 5	1983年 3	1982年 4
总 计 6	201.73	201.04	100.8	100	100
工 人 7	141.72	138.49	102.3	70.2	68.9
学 徒 8	3.40	8.12	41.9	1.7	4.0
9 工程技术人员	10.34	9.33	110.8	5.1	4.6
管理人员 10	19.10	18.60	102.7	9.5	9.3
服务人员 11	17.69	17.67	100.1	8.8	8.8
其他人员 12	9.48	8.83	107.4	4.7	4.4

13 全民所有制建筑业职工分类情况

	1 人 数 (万人)			2 比 重 (%)	
	1983年 3	1982年 4	1983年为 1982年% 5	1983年 3	1982年 4
总 计 6	18.44	16.78	110.3	100	100
工 人 7	12.64	11.23	112.6	68.5	67.1
学 徒 8	0.57	0.85	67.0	3.1	5.1
9 工程技术人员	0.82	0.67	122.8	4.5	4.0
10 管理人员	2.18	1.84	118.0	11.8	11.0
11 服务人员	1.60	1.61	99.5	8.7	9.6
12 其他人员	0.63	0.53	119.6	3.4	3.2

Key:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Number of workers in ten thousands | 8. Apprentices |
| 2. Percentage | 9. Engineering and technical personnel |
| 3. 1983 | 10. Management personnel |
| 4. 1982 | 11. Service personnel |
| 5. Percentage of workers in 1983 relative to 1982 data | 12. Other personnel |
| 6. Grand total | 13. Classification of Workers and Staff in Construction Industry Under the Whole People Ownership System |
| 7. Workers | |

Classification of Workers and Staff in Industrial Enterprises
of Ward, County and Bureau Collectives

	1 人 数 (万人)			2 比 重 (%)	
	1983年 3	1982年 4	1983年为 1982年% 5	1983年 3	1982年 4
6 总 计	84.16	82.89	105.5	100	100
7 工 人	25.02	23.67	105.7	73.2	73.1
8 学 徒	1.24	1.67	73.8	3.6	5.1
9 工程技术人员	0.44	0.82	138.1	1.3	1.0
10 管理人员	3.32	3.00	110.7	9.7	9.3
11 服务人员	2.71	2.59	104.9	8.0	8.0
12 其他人员	1.43	1.14	125.9	4.2	3.5

13 区县局集体施工单位职工分类情况

	1 人 数 (万人)			2 比 重 (%)	
	1983年 3	1982年 4	1983年为 1982年% 5	1983年 3	1982年 4
6 总 计	6.39	5.98	106.8	100	100
7 工 人	4.89	4.65	105.2	76.6	77.8
8 学 徒	0.11	0.12	97.9	1.8	2.0
9 工程技术人员	0.06	0.03	175.1	0.9	0.5
10 管理人员	0.65	0.59	109.3	10.1	9.9
11 服务人员	0.41	0.36	114.5	6.4	6.0
12 其他人员	0.27	0.23	115.7	4.2	3.8

Key:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Number of workers in ten thousands | 8. Apprentices |
| 2. Percentage | 9. Engineering and technical personnel |
| 3. 1983 | 10. Management personnel |
| 4. 1982 | 11. Service personnel |
| 5. Percentage of workers in 1983 relative to 1982 data | 12. Other personnel |
| 6. Grand total | 13. Classification of Workers and Staff in Industrial Enterprises of Ward, County and Bureau Collectives |
| 7. Workers | |

Number of Recently Employed
Workers in City and Towns

1 单位: 万人

Key:

1. Unit: ten thousands of workers
2. Year of
3. Grand total
4. Main source of employed persons
5. Unemployed in city and towns, and intellectual youths formerly going to countryside
6. Rural labor force
7. Graduates from college, vocational school and technical school
8. Current graduates of secondary school
9. Others
10. Employment units
11. Units under the whole people ownership system
12. Units under the collective ownership system of city and towns
13. Self-employed in city and towns
14. Note: 1. The line for "unemployed in city and towns and intellectual youths formerly going to countryside" includes the

	1978年	1979年	1980年	1981年	1982年	1983年
2						
3 总 计	16.43	47.90	23.06	26.88	24.72	16.39
一、就业人员主要来源 4						
5 城镇待业人员和上山下乡知识青年	6.82	27.43	8.48	7.79	8.46	3.79
6 农村劳动力	1.06	6.35	2.67	2.51	2.65	2.84
7 大学、中专、技校毕业生	4.31	3.14	5.23	4.04	5.67	5.89
8 应届中学毕业生	—	6.47	3.89	8.61	5.90	1.74
9 其 他	4.24	4.51	2.79	3.93	2.04	2.13
二、就业人员安置去向 10						
全民所有制单位 11	10.59	26.55	16.54	19.53	16.04	12.05
城镇集体所有制单位 12	5.84	21.25	5.82	6.85	6.37	3.83
城镇个体劳动者 13	—	0.10	0.70	0.50	2.31	0.51

number of self-employed in city and towns; 14 注: 1. "城镇待业人员和上山下乡知识青年"栏包括城镇个体劳动者人数。

2. The line for "self-employed in city and towns" includes those working in home handicraft and labor service teams;

3. In 1977, the number of newly employed persons in city and towns was 184,300 persons.

2. "城镇个体劳动者"栏包括家庭手工业和劳动服务队人员。

3. 1977年城镇新就业人数 18.43 万人。

10424

CSO: 4005/196

TRANSFORMATION OF EXAMINATION SYSTEM URGED

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 8, 25 Aug 84 pp 9-10

[Article by Ji Zhongyuan [1323 6850 6678]: "The School Examination System Urgently Needs Reform"]

[Text] When I read short articles in the newspapers such as "Help Our Children" and hear the comments such as "three full phases in word but only a half-phase in deed" and "high scoring imbecile," I feel like not knowing the taste of the food I eat and not being able to sleep at ease. The problem happens right next to me. Can I ignore what I see? After having taught middle school for nearly half a century, can I say that the matter does not concern me and become indifferent? In fact I cannot. Now that PEOPLE'S EDUCATION is developing the discussion on reforming the education of middle and primary schools, I like to take this opportunity to say a few words which might have already been said by other people.

Currently in some schools, non-graduating classes have "one test every 3 days and one examination every 5 days"; for the graduating class, there is one test every day, and even a few tests every day. Besides the mid-term and the end of the semester examinations, there are the regular, so-called "stage test," "single-subject test," "background-exploration test," "supplementary test," "simulated test," "preliminary test," "sampling test," "supplementary test" together with the various "unified tests" inside or outside their schools. The number of types and names of tests are dazzling and have made the pitiable teenagers confused and dizzy. In their own words, the tests have made them "so numb that they are unable to feel and see."

In order to cope with the tests, well-intentioned teachers, parents, relatives and friends acquire all kinds of exercise questions, review questions, meditation questions and questions and answers...for the students to work on, for them to remember by heart, and even induce the students to guess the questions. The sea of questions is endless and no one knows where the land is. In some areas, the evening self-study hours for senior middle school graduating classes have been increased from 2 and 1/2 hours to 3 hours, while labor exercises, morning exercises and the intermission time between classes have been canceled. The students have become pieces of steel ingots under the "examination forging press" and are in a wholly passive position of being pressed. Under this circumstance, it is impossible to expect the students to achieve full development.

The most direct and the most evident result of this type of examination system is the lowering of the students' health level. This is evident to all. One thing needing more attention is that this type of examination system invisibly gives the students the ideological notion that the grade is everything, and that everything is for the grade; once a student gets the grade, he has everything and all the rest are unimportant. This type of examination also invisibly teaches the students the special way to pursue his studies of remembering the textbooks by heart; as long as a student is able to recite his text books, he has everything, and all the rest are unimportant. The so-called "high scoring imbecile" is the product of this very special ideological education and method of pursuing studies.

It is unfair to blame the higher education examination system for the above ills. The great cultural revolution negated the higher education examination system, and as a result, there was a big drop in the quality of higher education, and the abnormal atmosphere for admitting students into schools of higher learning was rampant throughout China. The restoration in 1977 of the higher education examination in admitting the good students has the function of bringing order out of chaos and of changing the social atmosphere. However, due to the absence of an energetic reform of the former unreasonable secondary educational structure, the speed of development of schools of higher education is objectively restricted, and the guiding thought of the multi-level, multi-specialization and multi-form operation of schools had not been established. There appeared the extraordinary situation of thousands of senior middle school graduates crowding to cross a narrow bridge, to be followed by the reappearance of the passive method in school examination which had earlier been criticized. This is a lesson worth our attention.

The "examination forging press" detested by many still exists in spite of the appeals by everyone in the country for years. Why? When the specialty in a university planned to recruit a research student, the background of both applicants was well known to all. The result of the examination was that the applicant who was known as the better student received one point less than the other applicant. Who should be admitted in this case? If we truly want to "admit the good one," then the applicant who received one point less should be admitted. In this way, it is reasonable but "illegal," because it does not follow the provisions on admission in accordance with the grade. The result of the discussion has been to admit the applicant whose academic achievement is worse, because he received one point more; although unreasonable, it "complies" with the stipulation, meaning that it complies with the law. Questions like this will not be solved without reforming some of the current unreasonable "stipulations."

The misuse of the examination is closely related to our ideas on tutoring. Some people always think that the more we cram the students, the more they will digest; the more frequent the tests, the more refined the students will be; and by increasing the amount of homework, the number of tests and the time of study will improve the quality of tutoring. In fact, the result is just the opposite.

The main task of teachers is to act as a key to help the students open the treasure chest of knowledge instead of simply filling the heads of students with knowledge. "Better to teach someone how to fish than to give him a fish," "better to give someone a shot gun than to give him a bag of dried food," "better to teach someone how to learn than to teach him something" and "to teach now is to refrain from teaching in the future." All these famous words are the valuable experience obtained by thousands of educators through hard work. In order to accomplish these, there is the issue of the teachers' level. "To give out a fish," one must first of all have a fish; "to teach people fishing," one must first of all know how to fish; to teach people to learn, one must first of all be learned; and to teach people how to learn, one must first of all know how to learn. Therefore, to eliminate the ills in examination, we should improve the quality of teachers aside from reforming the examination system.

Many means of tutoring in middle schools, if not closely coordinated with the students' parents, often wind up requiring more work than necessary. The parents who are eager to make their children geniuses (of course there are also teachers eager to improve their students), in their fear that the children might goof off, use all means to restrict and even coerce their children to study, and tests are their most commonly used means. In fact, the results are often the opposite. Comrade Rong Gaotang [2837 7559 2768] was very correct in advocating "learn correctly and play healthily." We should make the students "play while studying and study while playing" to integrate playing with studying. Examinations that are coercive in nature make students detest study, and basically do not function to encourage studies. Examination is only one of the ways of assessing the results of tutoring. A correct way of examination will have the function of supervising and encouraging students to study, but a misuse of the examination will only bring about the passive result of "wanting to love but actually acting to hurt." Therefore, the examination urgently needs to be reformed, and middle and primary school education urgently needs to be reformed.

12739

CSO: 4005/195

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MARRIAGE LAW RESEARCH INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED--Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--An institute on the study of China's marriage law was set up here today. The institute will help jurists carry out their legal research and help publicize the law. An executive committee of the institute, which is under the leadership of the China Law Society, was formed by 23 judges and lawyers at today's meeting. Institutes for studies of basic legal theory, the Chinese constitution, civil law, administrative law and law on reform-through-labor will also be set up, the society said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 6 Dec 84 OW]

MUSLIM SEMINARY CONSTRUCTION BEGINS--Urumqi, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Construction began this week on a seminary to train Muslim clergy in the Xinjiang capital of Urumqi. It will cover 15,000 square meters. Its main building--floor-space 4,500 square meters--will contain classrooms, a bath-house and a mosque. Xinjiang has seven million Muslims from 10 nationalities and 14,000 mosques. Two Muslim seminaries in Beijing and Shenyang already started study. Others are to be set up in Ningxia, Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Henan and Shanghai. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1056 GMT 7 Dec 84]

CSO: 4000/053

EAST REGION

JIANG WEIQING ATTENDS JIANGSU CYL MEETING

OW161401 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Foster new concepts, be enthusiastic in promoting reform, be dedicated wholeheartedly to quadrupling the annual output value of industrial and agricultural production, and beautify the new life. These are new slogans for actions put forward by the Jiangsu provincial conference for exchanging experience in promoting study among young people, a meeting sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee. The meeting concluded in Nanjing yesterday.

Since last March, educational activities centering primarily on studying the documents of party rectification have been carried out by the province's 100,000 or so CYL branches and among the province's 15 million CYL members and young people. These activities have heightened the political consciousness of the league members and young people, and strengthened the CYL organs' fighting capability. The provincial CYL committee urged CYL organizations at all levels to bring forth new concepts, put forward new proposals, make new contributions, and lead a new life during the new year period and the Spring Festival; and carry out all types of emulation activities in factories, rural areas, schools, and neighborhoods this winter and next spring.

Jiang Weiqing, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, attended the meeting. He also wrote a message with a Chinese writing brush at the meeting to encourage all the young people in Jiangsu.

CSO: 4000/55

EAST REGION

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

OW161335 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] The 6-day ninth session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Jiangxi People's Congress ended this afternoon. Ma Jikong, chairman of the Standing Committee; Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Xin Junjie, Zhang Guozhen, Huang Xiandu, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee, attended the session.

During the session members of the Standing Committee studied the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure. Vice Chairman Xin Junjie delivered a report on the guidelines of the eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC. The participants to the provincial session heard and examined a report by Vice Chairman Wang Zemin on the inspection of Nanchang, Jiujiang, and Jingdezhen cities by members of the provincial congress Standing Committee to investigate the results of economic reforms there; a report by Vice Chairman Xie Xianghuang on direct elections in the counties and townships throughout the province; a report by (Gao Dengxiao), deputy chief of the provincial judicial department, on the results of publicizing the legal system in Jiangxi and on his suggestions for future work; and a report by (Guo Yaming), chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial Science and Technology Commission, on implementing the new policy of developing science and technology in Jiangxi. Vice Chairman Wang Zemin and (Wang Dayang), deputy head of the provincial department of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, explained, respectively, the draft regulations on the work of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the draft regulations on control of urban construction in Jiangxi. After examining the two regulations, the participants revised parts of them and then unanimously adopted the Regulations on the Work of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, the Decision on Approving the Regulations on Control of Urban Construction in Jiangxi, and the Decision on Strengthening Publicizing the Legal System and Popularizing General Legal Knowledge. The provincial session also approved appointments and removals of provincial personnel.

Attending the provincial session as observers were Ni Xiance, Liang Kaixuan, and Liu Bin, vice governors of Jiangxi; Liu Bin, president of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court; responsible persons of departments concerned of the provincial people's government, the provincial people's procuratorate, and the Public Security Department of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; responsible persons of the Standing Committees of the people's congresses of the provincial-controlled cities and the provincial people's congress Standing Committee's liaison offices in various localities; and responsible persons of the Standing Committees of some county, city, and prefectural people's congresses.

EAST REGION

SEVENTH ZHEJIANG PROVINCIAL CPC COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

OW171800 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The 11-day 2d enlarged Plenary Session of the 7th Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee ended this afternoon after studying the central decision on economic reform, summing up experiences in reform, and discussing reform work for next year.

Before the session ended, Comrade Xue Ju delivered a speech on Zhejiang's reform work in 1985. He said: efforts should be made to achieve six breakthroughs in the reform of Zhejiang's economic structure in 1985: expanding enterprises' decisionmaking powers and strengthening enterprises' vitality; separating government functions from those of enterprises and simplifying and decentralizing administration; invigorating the economy by adhering to the policy of opening to the outside world and promoting internal economic associations; comprehensively applying economic levers to strengthen the proper regulation of economic activities; deepen the reform of the agricultural economy; and attach great importance to the selection, training, and employment of personnel.

He stressed: All departments and localities should concentrate their efforts on how to invigorate enterprises. He said: Beginning next year, we will adopt some practical measures to expand the decisionmaking power of enterprises for the particular purpose of invigorating the large and medium-sized enterprises owned by the whole people over which control had been too rigid, and of invigorating the silk, satin, and cotton textile enterprises.

In order to further attract foreign investments, he called on departments concerned to complete, as soon as possible, the building of some projects whose contracts have been signed, put them into operation, and strive to achieve good economic results in running them. He urged various departments to learn from Shenzhen's experience and to strive to improve the basic facilities of the cities that have been opened to the outside world, by relying on resources from all quarters. At the same time, various departments should carry out economic and technical cooperation with other parts of the country.

In conclusion, Comrade Xue Ju called on all provincial-level organs and localities to pay attention to party rectification while carrying out the work of reforming the economic structure. He said: Good party style is an important guarantee for success in economic reform. On the other hand, reform of the economic structure can bring about an improvement in party style. It is possible to carry out these two tasks simultaneously.

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FORMER FUZHOU MILITARY ADVISER--Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--Zhan Huayu, former adviser of the Fuzhou Military Region, died of illness in Fuzhou on 3 December at the age of 72. The memorial meeting for Comrade Zhan Huayu was held on 10 December in Fuzhou City. Wreaths were sent from Xu Xiangqian, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Qin Jiwei, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, Zhang Jingfu, Hong Xuezhai, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, and Chen Zaidao, as well as the CPPCC National Committee, the PLA General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, and units concerned. The memorial meeting was presided over by Jiang Yonghui, commander of the Fuzhou Military Region, and the memorial speech was delivered by Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0246 GMT 14 Dec 84]

INDIVIDUAL-RUN LEGAL CONSULTANT FIRM--Shanghai, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--A legal consultancy firm run by individuals, the first of its kind in China, was set up here today. The firm, which handles economic cases, was sponsored by Shanghai's leading law specialists. Its chairman of the board of directors is Xu Panqiu, who is also president of the Shanghai Municipal Law Society. The firm's businesses include: acting as permanent economic advisors upon the requests of Chinese and foreign clients, offering legal advice concerning economic affairs, preparing documents, taking part in business talks and the signing of economic contracts, and acting as agents in lawsuits. Chairman Xu Panqiu said the firm hopes to establish connections and cooperate with relevant organizations at home and abroad. The income of the firm would be used in training more lawyers, he added. Shanghai now has 31 legal consultancy offices and lawyers offices. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 16 Dec 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/056

SOUTHWEST REGION

MORE SICHUAN INTELLECTUALS JOINING PARTY

OW090914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Chengdu, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--More than 13,000 intellectuals in colleges and various other professions have been admitted into the Communist Party in the first eight months this year in Sichuan Province. In reporting this, the PEOPLE'S DAILY says today that they account for 42 percent of the new party members admitted in that period.

The "left" prejudice against intellectuals in recruiting party members has been a concern of the party Central Committee, which has called on party organizations across the country to remove the obstacles and make it easier for intellectuals to join the party.

The province last March held a forum to exchange experience in admitting intellectuals into the party. After the forum, various units reviewed their work in this respect and the work was accelerated.

The party committees from the province down to counties have exercised better supervision over lower organizations, the paper says. They also handled complaints from intellectuals who applied for party membership. In some cases, leaders of grassroots units were removed for failure to carry out the party policy on intellectuals in real earnest.

CSO: 4000/056

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The 10th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee lasted 7 days and concluded in Guiyang yesterday [3 December] afternoon. Wu Shi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting and spoke. At yesterday afternoon's meeting, committee members unanimously adopted the namelist of directors and deputy directors of the liaison departments of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in four prefectures--Zunyi, Anshun, Tongren, and Bijie, and other appointments and removals. Attending the meeting were Wu Su, Luo Dengyi, Zeng Xianhui, Bai Lin, Hou Guoxiang, Ran Yannong, Wang Bingyun, Wang Zhenjiang, Qian Yunzhong, and Liang Wanggui, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Xie Jinghan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Li Ling, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of the departments concerned of the provincial government. Others attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were responsible persons of the People's Congress Standing Committees of all autonomous prefectures and cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and some counties, cities, and districts; members of all committees of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and responsible persons of all prefectural liaison departments. [Text] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 84]

YUNNAN HERO GROUP--On 30 November, some 1,700 cadres of the provincial and city organs held a grand rally in the Chengdu South Hongxing Road Hall to welcome the report group of heroes and models of the Laoshan and Zheyinshan battles of counterattacking the Vietnamese in self-defense, and to listen to their reports. Party and government leaders of the province and city Yang Rudai, Yang Xizong, Wu Xihai, and Song Dafan attended the meeting. [Excerpt] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Nov 84]

CSO: 4005/239

NORTH REGION

NEW TRENDS IN BEIJING MARRIAGES DESCRIBED

OW151648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--Marriages are happier, the status of women in the family is higher and people's aspirations for a cultured lifestyle are stronger, as indicated by a recent national seminar on marriage and the family here.

Young people are provided with more opportunities to choose their spouses, according to the seminar.

Since 1982 the China Society for the Study of Marriage and the Family has surveyed some 1,400 people from different walks of life in urban Beijing. About 90 percent of the 579 marriages surveyed were "free-choice" marriages, and the rest arranged by the parents. In the group below the age of 35, only one marriage was arranged by parents.

About one-third of the 579 marriages belong to the "natural fall-in-love" style, while the rest were through go-betweens.

Zheng Xiaoye, a Standing Council member of the society, described this as a "great leap forward."

Noting that before liberation marriages were arranged mainly by the parents or through relatives, she said that parents today usually act merely as advisers in choosing marriage partners.

In China, match-making used to involve only the elders. Now an increasing number of young people have become involved in introducing prospective partners to their friends and even to their brothers and sisters.

Some young people, having registered at newly emerging match-making centers, say that they are even prepared to marry divorced people, widows or widowers. "People would not accept this 10 years ago," Mrs Zheng said.

Although China's marriage law encourages youngsters to choose their spouses from among their own acquaintances, Zheng said, marriages through a third party sometimes help.

But some young people are still too shy to go to match-making centers or place ads for partners in newspapers, she said. So evening schools, dancing parties, calligraphy classes, recitation contests and film discussions all help youngsters make friends.

In choosing their fiances or fiancées, most young people stress the moral qualities, and honesty, integrity and decency are regarded as their most important criteria.

Cultural attainment is also an important criterion, especially among the mature youth, she said.

Among the 525 people interviewed in a survey, merely 40, including 13 below the age of 35 (14 men and 26 women), say they prefer their future partners to have relatively high incomes, living quarters, good family economic conditions and few siblings.

Another similar survey shows that 866 of the 1,167 people interviewed refer to love as the sole basis for their marriage.

Some 95 percent of those surveyed say they are content with their marriages, and about 40 percent say their marriages are very happy.

There was a sharp rise in the city's divorce cases around 1980. In 1981, the eastern city district handled 530 divorces, as against 175 divorces five years before. The divorce rate came to 3.57 percent in 1981 and the society attributed this to the 10-year turmoil of the "cultural revolution" preceding 1976, during which normal social relations were harmed and many families were broken up.

Male chauvinism in the urban areas has long been frowned upon and, since women take up equal work with men, equality between husbands and wives has been further promoted, Zheng said.

More than 90 percent of women say they enjoy their husbands' support in their work and normal social activities.

In the rural areas, some women go in for household sideline production and earn more money than their husbands.

According to a survey, nearly 80 percent of young men in Beijing share housework with their wives, and in order to strive for more time for study and recreation, many young couples try to reduce the amount of house chores.

"Books fascinate us," said Liu Shujuan, a woman prize-winner in a city-wide newspaper contest early this year. She and her husband often prefer to buy more books and postpone purchasing furniture and clothes.

Weddings have been simplified. Luxurious wedding dinners have given way to travel for the newlyweds.

The surveys show that people still feel that inadequate living quarters, insufficient income and heavy housework are major headaches in family life.

NORTH REGION

BEIJING CADRES TO RECEIVE LEGAL TRAINING

OW081006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Leading cadres at various levels in China's capital will attend training courses in groups on democracy and the legal system from this winter, reports BEIJING DAILY today.

This decision was revealed by Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party, at a meeting discussing the development of democracy and the legal system which was held here between 4 and 7 December.

All of the leading cadres above township level will be trained that way, Li said.

The municipal committee has also decided to spread legal knowledge among all the citizens of the capital in the next 5 years, Li added.

He said that leading cadres and administrators of all trades and professions will be failing in their tasks unless they know the laws and regulations related to their work. Legal knowledge will be an important requirement for selecting and promoting cadres, he stressed.

Therefore, he urged all the governmental and communist party departments and organizations of Beijing to step up the training of specialists in laws and regulations related to their jobs.

All these departments and organizations are making their plans for the training, he revealed.

He also stressed the role played by the people's congress, which he described as the heart of developing socialist democracy.

Major tasks of the capital's construction and questions in which the people are most interested, he added, must be discussed in the municipal people's congress or its Standing Committee.

CSO: 4000/61

NORTH REGION

GAO YANG ATTENDS HEBEI SPARETIME LITERATURE CREATION FORUM

HK040253 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Hebei provincial forum on sparetime literature creation opened in Shijiazhuang City, capital of the province, this morning. Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Wang Meng, well-known writer and chief editor of the RENMIN WENXUE ZAZHI [PEOPLE'S LITERATURE JOURNAL], attended the forum.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the concern and encouragement by the principal leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and with the support and assistance of CPC committees at all levels, sparetime literature societies and organizations have been established like bamboo shoots springing up after a spring rain and a large number of sparetime literature writers have emerged. The province now has some 200 sparetime literature societies and organizations in all places and they compile and print some 100 kinds of publications by themselves. The situation is very gratifying.

Acting on the suggestion by the principal leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, this forum on sparetime literature creation is being held jointly by the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial CYL committee, and the provincial Federation of Literature and Art Circles and is the continuation and development of the study meeting held in May this year. Some 100 sparetime literature writers are attending this forum.

(Zheng Xiting), executive [changwu] deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee, delivered the opening speech at today's opening ceremony. The central subject under discussion of this forum is to study the problems of cultivating and training new persons engaging in literature and art and to further arouse the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativeness of the lovers of sparetime literature in all urban and rural areas throughout the province so that they can serve the four modernizations and can serve reform of the economy.

At the opening ceremony, responsible comrades of HEBEI RIBAO, the provincial Culture Department, the provincial General Publishing and Distribution Company, and the provincial Broadcasting and Television Department, spoke, extending warm greetings to the holding of the forum and declaring their resolve to give support to sparetime literature creation in the course of their own work.

After the conclusion of the opening ceremony, leading comrades, including Gao Yang, Gao Zhanxiang, and Wang Meng, had photos taken with the delegates.

NORTH REGION

GAO YANG HANDS PINE TREE SEEDS TO COUNTY LEADERS

HK040245 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, personally handed to responsible comrades of Yixian and Tangxian Counties some pine tree seeds presented by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, for these two counties. Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, read the letters from the General Office of the CPC Central Committee to the Yixian and Tangxian County CPC Committees.

The letters say: Comrade Yaobang has shown great concern for the afforestation of Taihang Shan. In autumn this year, he led work personnel at his side on many occasions to gather tree seeds and instructed that some tree seeds be sent to you. It is hoped that you will make good achievements in afforesting Taihang Shan every year.

(Ren Yanfei), secretary of the Yixian County CPC Committee; and (Feng Gengzi), secretary of the Tangxian County CPC Committee, made reports on the situation in afforestation since the beginning of last year to leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Government, including Gao Yang, Gan Zhanxiang, and Hong Yi; and to responsible comrades of the departments concerned. They declared that they would be worthy of the concern shown and support given by the leading comrades of the central authorities to the old revolutionary base.

(Li Mingzhu), deputy secretary of the Boading Prefectural CPC Committee, spoke. He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang presented tree seeds to Yixian and Tangxian Counties. He not only showed concern for and supported these two counties but also showed concern for and supported the whole Boading Prefecture. We must speed up the afforestation of Taihang Shan.

On the basis of General Secretary Hu Yaobang's wishes during his inspection of Taihang Shan over the past few years, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke. He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang has shown great concern for the afforestation of Taihang Shan. Over the past few years, he has gone to inspect Taihang Shan on

several occasions. He has recently sent us tree seeds. This is the concern which he has shown for the afforestation of the Taihang Shan area as well as the whole of Hebei. In conclusion, Comrade Gao Zhanxiang pointed out: Comrade Hu Yaobang has expended much of his energies to afforest Taihang Shan and to bring benefit to the people in Hebei. Our leading cadres at all levels must act as the enthusiastic workers to take the lead in afforesting Taihang and Hebei. We must sow the seeds of happiness with our industrious sweat so as to allow forests to cover Taihang and to allow Hebei to be filled with the sights and sounds of spring.

CSO: 4005/260

NORTH REGION

SHANXI GOVERNOR WRITES ON PROVINCE'S PROSPECTS

HK090630 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Dec 84 Shanxi Supplement p 1

[Article by Shanxi Governor Wang Senhao: "Shanxi Set to Cash in on Its Natural Wealth"]

[Text] Bordered on the west and south by the middle reaches of Yellow River, and on the east by the Taihang Mountains, Shanxi Province boasts a heritage as old as the Chinese nation, whose ancestors are believed to have originated in that area.

But Shanxi, which has a population of 22.6 million and a territory of 156,000 square kilometers, is known not only for its geography or history. It is far more famous for its unusual mineral wealth, especially coal and iron.

With a verified coal deposit of 200 billion tons, Shanxi has roughly one-third of China's known reserves. It produced 150 million tons last year and expects to be producing 360 million tons annually by the end of this century.

Other verified mineral deposits include 2.9 billion tons of iron ore, 300 million tons of gypsum, and large amounts of limestone, marble, asbestos, and mica. But the most remarkable new find is a deposit of 500 million tons of bauxite, which has prompted the state to plan a large aluminium plant in the province.

The rich mineral resources have created favourable conditions for industrial development in Shanxi Province.

Heavy Industry

Large-scale construction over the past 35 years has already provided Shanxi with a considerable capacity for heavy industry, including coal mining, chemicals, metallurgy, power and machine-building. With 9,600 mining and manufacturing enterprises, Shanxi has greater industrial potential than many other provinces.

Its leading plants include the Datong and Yangquan coal mines, Taiyuan, Changzhi and Linfen steel works, and the Datong, Taiyuan, and Shentour power stations. These supply energy and materials to many parts of the country.

Shanxi's machine-building industry, with 2,700 plants producing a wide variety of products ranging from heavy equipment to precision instruments, occupies a prominent place in the whole country.

Light industry has recently seen rapid progress in Shanxi. The 380 textile mills in the province now produce some 200 million meters of cloth per year in addition to 6,500 tons of synthetic fiber.

Enjoying nationwide and worldwide renown are such traditional Shanxi products as Fen Jiu (Fen Liqueur), Zhu Ye Qing (BAMBOO Green Leaf Liqueur) and Lao Chen Zu (Old Preserved Vinegar).

Other branches of light industry are being developed, including food processing, ceramics, and paper-making.

Shanxi's foreign trade has made great strides since the Third Plenum of the party's 11th Central Committee in December 1978, when China announced its policy of opening to the outside world. The province has established economic relations with more than 40 countries or regions. Commodities exported from Shanxi are sold in 98 countries or regions.

Foreign Trade

In 1983, the province's exports totaled a record 540 million yuan. They included coal, sulphuric soda, gypsum, bauxite, graphite, machinery, chemicals, textiles, furs, ceramics, alcoholic drinks and farm products.

Progress has been made in using foreign capital and technology to speed up modernization. At the first International Economic and Technological Cooperation Conference held in Shanxi last April, the province clinched 90 business contracts totaling almost \$30 million with foreign businessmen from 24 countries. Construction is under way on several joint ventures.

The province also supplies professional services and contracts for jobs overseas.

To facilitate exchange with foreign countries, Shanxi has set up such special firms as the Shanxi International Trust and Investment Corporation, Import Corporation, and International Economic and Technological Cooperation Corporation.

A landlocked province, Shanxi has been somewhat behind coastal areas in understanding the outside world. But we have improved considerably by sending leaders, experts and managers on study tour and visits to Japan, Europe and the United States in recent years. This has broadened our understanding of the developed world and paved the way for a boom in our foreign trade.

Favourable Environ

The rich resources and abundant energy in Shanxi promise a favourable environment for foreign investors. The province wishes to cooperate with foreign partners in developing both heavy and light industries, including coal mining, food-processing, textiles, building materials and electronics.

The type of cooperation can be in any convenient form, including joint ventures. The province welcomes independent investment by foreign entrepreneurs.

The province has made rules to guarantee the legal interest of foreign investors. Ventures under \$5 million can be readily approved by the province. Those above that amount can also be approved by the state through the provincial department.

We encourage joint ventures to export their products, but also permit domestic sales, particularly of products needed in China. The province will also try to furnish foreign exchange to help such ventures that might have difficulty in balancing their export payments.

Shanxi Province is bent on giving full play to its huge economic potential. It looks forward to cooperation with industrialists, businessmen and financiers from all over the world on the eve of its "takeoff."

CSO: 4000/61

NORTH REGION

SHANXI COMMENDATION RALLY ON NATIONAL UNITY HELD

SK180638 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial rally to commend the advanced in national unity work concluded in Taiyuan on the morning of 6 December.

Attending the closing ceremony were Wang Senhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor; Ruan Bosheng, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Bai Qingcai, vice governor; Wang Xiujin and Yang Mingbao, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; He Changqing, adviser to the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and responsible comrades of the provincial-level relevant departments. The rally also presented banners and certificates of merit and awards to 33 advanced collectives and 77 advanced individuals.

Comrade Wang Senhao delivered a speech at the closing ceremony. He said: The entire history of the Chinese nation tells us that the destiny of all nationalities are closely inter-related. The Han nationality is inseparable from the minority nationalities and the minority nationalities are inseparable from the Han nationality. The unity between the Han nationality and the minority nationalities and that among the peoples of various nationalities determine the prosperity of the Chinese nation. Today, in conducting socialist construction, the four modernizations will not be realized without unity among various nationalities and unity among the people of the same nationality.

Comrade Wang Xiujin delivered a closing speech.

Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Wang Jiangong, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, met with all representatives participating in the rally. They also had a group photo taken to mark the occasion.

On the same afternoon, the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee hosted a tea party for all representatives.

CSO: 4005/260

NORTH REGION

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG RECEIVES FINE JOURNALISTS

SK180618 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Ren Guwei and six other delegates who had attended a national rally to commend outstanding journalists, returned with honor on the morning of 3 December. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government, including Li Ligong, Wang Kewen, Wang Jiangong, and Zhao Jun, held a discussion with the delegates, had a group picture taken with them, and had lunch with them.

During the discussion, the delegates reported on the spectacular scene of the national rally to commend outstanding journalists, on their impressions and on future plans. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee congratulated the delegates on their achievements in journalistic and propaganda work, and urged all the comrades of the journalistic circles to conscientiously implement the guidelines of this national commendatory rally, to strengthen the building of the journalistic contingents and improve their quality, to safeguard the truthfulness of the news, to fulfill more successfully the tasks entrusted us by this era, and to create more "outstanding workers" and "famous journalists."

Upon arriving in Taiyuan, the delegates were welcomed at the station by Li Yuming, Han Chenghuang, and Wen Xing, deputy directors of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee, as well as responsible comrades of major press units in Taiyuan and the provincial Journalists' Association. Young Pioneers in colorful clothes presented flowers to the delegates.

CSO: 4005/260

NORTH REGION

PARENTS WANT CHILDREN TO PURSUE HIGHER EDUCATION

OW101058 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--Young parents who went through the chaos of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976) are eager to get higher education for their children, according to a survey by the primary education research office of Beijing's eastern district.

The survey, conducted in two primary schools in the district, shows that 84 percent of the parents under 35 years of age hope that their children will finish higher education, of which one-fourth wish their children will pursue post-graduate study or study overseas.

However, the survey says, 60 percent of such parents have junior middle schooling, and only 3 percent finished higher education.

A young mother said, "When the 'Cultural Revolution' broke out I was finishing junior middle school. I was then sent to the countryside, deprived of all possibilities of education. Now, my husband and I are workers. We won't be able to attend regular universities or colleges, but we do hope our child will."

Among the young parents, the rate of one-child families is very high. Though such families do not have very high incomes, their children enjoy a relatively high standard of living, the survey says.

The survey says that half of the children now studying have a small family library of about 100 books of their own. Their parents spare no money in subscribing to newspapers or magazines for them, it notes. Some urge their children to take English, calligraphy, painting and musical courses in their spare time.

According to the survey, such parents hope their children will be honest, straight-forward and of moral integrity.

To improve family education, the young parents hope for courses on radio or TV dealing with education techniques and child psychology, the survey says.

CSO: 4000/52

NORTH REGION

STUDENT FEDERATION DISCUSSES COLLEGE WORK-STUDY

OW071336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--About one-third of China's 805 universities and colleges have started a work-study program according to an official from the All-China Students' Federation here today.

Some 20 college students from Beijing and Tianjin gathered here to discuss the feasibility of the work-study program at a forum sponsored by the federation.

Students went to work at factories and enterprises and some to provide social services in groups.

The Nankai University in Tianjin set up a comprehensive service center in September this year. More than 3,000 students, or half of the students in the university, worked as restaurant waiters, photographers, barbers, typewriters, tutors, training class teachers in their sparetime.

Those attending the forum agreed that the program helped students attain a spirit of independence and reduce state subsidies.

Students from the Qinhua and Tianjin Universities and the Beijing College of Light Industrial Engineering helped some industrial enterprises tackle technical problems and offer computer and modern management classes. This in turn helped enlarge their range of knowledge.

Students of the Tianjin University completed more than 50 technical research and design projects within half a year.

In her speech at the forum, Liu Yandong, secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, said that the program should be part of the reform in education. She called on college and middle school students and postgraduates to take an active part in the program.

CSO: 4000/52

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL CPC COMMITTEE MEMBERS NAMELIST--The namelist of the 51 members of the fourth regional CPC committee reads as follows in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Yu Enbo); Qian Fenyong, Monggol nationality; Ma Zhenduo, Monggol nationality; (Wang Junyu); (Tai Qin), Monggol nationality; (You Ren), Monggol nationality; Wu En, Monggol nationality; Wu Ligeng, Monggol nationality; [words indistinct], female, Monggol nationality; (Wen Jing), Monggol nationality; Batubagen, Monggol nationality; (Shi Danchuan); Shi Guanghua; Bu He, Monggol nationality; (Yexibatu), the Ewenki nationality; Tian Congming; (Yi Ma), Monggol nationality; (Bi Qun); (Qiao Jianli); (Yi Xinghua), Monggol nationality; (Liu Huangyu); (Liu Jinshui); (Liu Xiaowang); (Liu Shulan), female; Xu Lingren, female; (Subudedalai), female, Monggol nationality; (Li Huang); Li Xiangyi; (Li Xingyu); (Yang Zizhen), female; (Du Hanfeng); Alatanaoqier, Monggol nationality; (Chen Guangbin); (Chen Kuiyuan); (Shelebatu), the Oroqen nationality; Zhou Hui, (Zhou Rongchang); (Zhuke), Monggol nationality; (Xian Mingchun); (Jia Tai); (Gao Daitang); (Zhu Xuechang); (Tang Gangyun), female; (Huang Fengqi), Monggol nationality; (Hei Boliang); (Ge Xishan); Cai Ying; (Cai Yansong); (Seyinwuliji), Monggol nationality; (Wuerdun), Monggol nationality; and (Deerdemuchu), the Daur nationality. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 84]

ADVISORY COMMISSION NAMELIST--Namelist of the 44 members of the regional advisory commission reads as follows in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Ding Liangbi); (Yu Xinyao); Wang Duo; (Wang Lin); (Wang Zhenbang); (Yun Zhian), Monggol nationality; (Yun Jiguang), Monggol nationality; (Mu Lun), Monggol nationality; (Shi Rulin); (Tian Xin); (Bai Guang); (Cheng Fengtao); (Li Lin); (Gushengdaoerqi), Monggol nationality; (Liu Zhe); (Li Qihuan); (Jiang Bo); (Xu Weijun); Le Ligeng, Monggol nationality; (Su Ping); (Su Lei); (Li Peng), Li Wenjing, Monggol nationality; (Li Xincheng); (Li Yongsheng); (Li Yongnian), Monggol nationality; (Li Binsan); (Yang Lisheng); Shen Xinfu; (Zhang Chang), Zhang Pengtu; (Fan Dianguo); (Lin Ruiran); (Xu Junshan), Monggol nationality; (Luo Yingchao); (Jin Moyuan), Monggol nationality; (Zhou Ji), female; (Zheng Guangzhi); (Baoyindureng), Monggol nationality; (Lu Ping); Han Feng, Monggol nationality; (Zhaohesitu), Monggol nationality; (Mozhiqing), Monggol nationality; and (Zheligeer), Monggol nationality. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 84]

SPARETIME WRITERS MEETING--Yesterday afternoon provincial CPC committee first secretary Gao Yang and secretary Gao Zhanxiang invited (Meng Yue), (Liu Xiangdong), (Zhao Xuemin), (Wang Ying), (Zhang Hongbo), (Zhao Yuzhi), (Yan Guorui), (Yu Shoucun), (Zhou Xijun), (Tie Ning), and (Chen Chong), who are attending the provincial forum on sparetime literary creation, to a gathering at which the participants spoke on their experiences in literary creation and their feelings at attending the forum. They put forward views and suggestions for invigorating Hebei literature and art and enlivening literary creation. Comrade Gao Yang and Gao Zhanxiang chatted with these young people and urged them to be bold and daring in creation. They called on them to study well and go deep into life. Comrade Gao Yang said they should spend 3 to 5 years learning a foreign language, so as to be able to read famous foreign works in the original. Comrade Gao Zhanxiang hoped they would eliminate interference and concentrate efforts on work and creation. [Excerpts] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 1 Dec 84]

NEI MONGGOL ADVISORY COMMISSION--The following is the namelist of the alternate members of the Fourth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee: (Bayindelihai), Monggol nationality; (Da Lai), Monggol nationality; (Bai Dun); (Wang Shouqiang); (Su Riya), Monggol nationality; (Lan Hui); (Zhang Kun); (Zhang Shouli); (Hao Jianzhong); (Wang Yiyin); (Dong Shuqin); (Chen Yiming); and (Wang Shiqing). The following is the namelist of the members of the advisory commission of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee given in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Wang Jing), Monggol nationality; (Wang Wenbing); (Wang Mingyuan), Monggol nationality; (Wang Hanwen), Monggol nationality; (Niu Yiru), Monggol nationality; (Ba Shiju), Monggol national; Shi Guanghua; (Tian Cang), Monggol nationality; (Tian Yude); (Fu Baoshi), Monggol nationality; (Fu Guiqin), female; (Bai Qiutian); (Liu Zhujing); (Eshengtuhou), Daur nationality; Su He, Monggol nationality; (Su Yuguang); (Du Hongji); (Li Gui); (Li Yuran), female; (Li Shouwen); (Wu Yonggang), Monggol nationality; (He Yongsheng), (Qian Zhizhong); (Zhang Jianmin); (Zhang Kezong); (Chen Liang), Monggol nationality; (Zheng Zhanke); (Bao Yin), Daur nationality; (Zhao Gangzhi), female; (Zhao Xijun); (Ta La), female, Monggol nationality; (Han Wengui), Monggol nationality and (Zhaorigetu). [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 84]

NEI MONGGOL DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION--The regional Discipline Inspection Commission held its first plenary session on 7 December. Shi Guanghua presided over the session. The session elected Standing Committee members, secretary and deputy secretary of the commission. The namelist reads as follows: Shi Guanghua was elected secretary of the commission; (Han Wengui), Mongolian, was elected deputy secretary of the commission; and Shi Guanghua; (Han Wengui), Mongolian; (Liu Yiru), Mongolian; (Du Hongji), and (Ba Shijie), Mongolian, were elected Standing Committee members of the commission. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 84]

NEI MONGGOL ADVISORY COMMISSION PERSONNEL--The Advisory Commission of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held its first plenary session on 7 December in Hohhot City with the participation of 42 members. Comrade Wang Duo presided over the session and delivered a speech. The session elected

a chairman, vice chairmen, and Standing Committee members of the regional advisory commission. The namelist is as follows: chairman, Wang Duo; vice chairmen, Zhang Pengtu, (Lin Weiran), Shen Xinfu, and Ke Ligeng, (Mongolian); and Standing Committee members, Wang Duo, Zhang Pengtu, (Lin Weiran), Shen Xinfu, Ke Ligeng (Mongolian), Li Binsan, Han Feng (Mongolian), Qi Junshan, (Mongolian); Li Wenjing (Mongolian), (Qi Rulin), (Su Lei), (Zhou Di) (female), (Cheng Fengtao), (Xi Leyuan) (Mongolian), and (Le Jianxin) (Mongolian). [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 84]

SHANXI DIRECTORS OF PERSONNEL--On 2 December 1984, at the 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Shanxi Provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress decided to appoint Du Zhenmin [2629 2182 3046] as director of the Shanxi Provincial Personnel Bureau and Hao Yusheng [6787 3768 3932] as director of the Shanxi Provincial Archives Bureau, and to remove Wang Changzeng from the post of director of the Shanxi Provincial Archives Bureau. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 84 p 2]

NEW SHANXI DEPUTY CHIEF PROCURATOR--On 2 December 1984, at the 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Shanxi Provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress appointed Xu Jiaze [6079 1367 3419] deputy chief prosecutor of the Shanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 84 p 2]

CSO: 4005/260

NORTHEAST REGION

GUO FENG ADDRESSES SOCIALISTS' CONGRESS

SK150313 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] This afternoon, the Second Congress of the Liaoning Provincial Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences concluded in Shenyang City. During the 3-day congress, the old, middle-aged, and young workers in the field of social science throughout the province exchanged experiences, spoke their minds freely, and made mutual efforts to discuss the major plan for developing philosophy and social science in the province.

During the congress, Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: The decision adopted by the 3d Plenum of 12th CPC Central Committee on conducting reforms among economic systems not only provides a blueprint for the transformation drive, but also has paved a broad way for the development of social science and set a large number of brand-new tasks. This urges the broad masses of our workers in the field of social science to bring their intelligence and wisdom into full play, to display the spirit of actively taking the initiative in work, to engage in scientific research by closely cooperating with associated organs, and to be good advisers to the associated organs so as to truly play their role as the brain trust.

Comrade Guo Feng urged the workers in the field of philosophy and social science to uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice, to plunge themselves into the practice of the program of building the four modernizations, and to unite as one and make concerted efforts. Their most important task is to make concerted efforts to overcome technical difficulties and to boldly engage in creative exploration and study so as to enable the undertaking of social science to be more prosperous.

The congress discussed and approved the revised regulations of the provincial Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences and elected the members of the second committee of the federation. Comrade Sun Weiben was elected chairman of the second committee.

The congress also commended 69 outstanding scientific research papers, which had been openly published throughout the province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/254

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPPCC MEETING OPENS

SK140631 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The Ninth Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee opened on 28 November. Attending the meeting were Song Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Zhang Yan, Chen Yanzhi, Yu Jingqing, Lu Guangji, Zhao Longtao, Ma Longxiang, and Yue Weichun.

Yue Weichun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, relayed the guidelines of the Seventh Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee at the meeting. Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting and relayed the speeches of the central leading comrades to the personages of all circles during the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the 8th Plenary (enlarged) meeting of the 12th Provincial CPC Committee. He said that the eighth plenary (enlarged) meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee, sponsored by the provincial CPC committee just a few days ago, put forward "the provincial CPC committee's opinions on implementing 'the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the economic structure.'" These "opinions" have not matured yet, though they were revised through discussions. So we should seek opinions from all localities and personages of all circles to further revise them and then work out a formal document for issuance. Today we are relaying these "opinions" to the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee and its Standing Committee members because all of you are scholars, experts, and celebrities from all circles in the province and with rich experience and knowledge. The provincial CPC committee earnestly hope that you will speak out freely and put forward suggestions on the "opinions" to help the provincial CPC committee revise them well and to ensure the promotion of our province's economic structure reform work.

Attending the meeting as observers were some members of the National CPPCC Committee in our province and chairmen of the city CPPCC committees.

CSO: 4005/254

NORTHEAST REGION

REGULATION ON COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN LIAONING

SK140221 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The 11th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress, which concluded today, discussed and approved the Liaoning provincial provisional regulation on popularizing compulsory primary education. The regulation states: Popularizing compulsory primary education is work to lay a foundation for improving the people's standards in mastering scientific and general knowledge and for training competent personnel for the four modernizations. Every citizen is obligated to have his children complete primary education. After repeatedly explaining to and educating the parents, those who still fail to fulfill the obligation without a proper reason should be punished and compelled to fulfill the obligation. Youngsters between 13 and 15 years of age who are not attending schools and who have not completed primary education should be organized to enter schools again in order to prevent new cases of illiteracy and semi-literacy. Governments at all levels should actively aid mentally retarded children to complete primary school education. We should greatly support minority areas, economically underdeveloped areas, and remote areas to develop primary education.

The regulation points out: It is not permissible to transfer qualified primary school teachers to other posts. No units are allowed to withhold graduates of secondary normal schools who are assigned to teach at primary schools. Primary school teachers who persist in working in rural areas or remote mountainous areas should have their pay increased or be given economic subsidies. Rural teachers should not be assigned to responsible plots or obligatory labor. As to the pay of the teachers at schools run by local people, their overall pay should be equivalent to that of local cadres at the village level. In addition, they will be given state subsidies. Teachers who have taught at primary schools for a long time should be awarded and given certain honors.

This regulation will go into effect from 1 March next year.

CSO: 4005/254

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG THEATER ANNIVERSARY--The provincial Longjiang Opera Theater held a meeting on 8 December to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding. Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech to extend his congratulations on the occasion. In his speech, Li Lian pointed out: The Longjiang Opera is one of plays full of local characteristics. Therefore, people often say that the Longjiang Opera is so good that the people of Heilongjiang like it very much. Thus, we should not only strive to popularize it among major cities throughout the province, but also it is most important for us to make the more than 30 million people of the province familiar with the opera. Efforts should be made to enable this artistic practice to firmly maintain its indigenous color which has been widely welcomed by the people by following the lifestyle of the mass and the trend of the age so as to attract more people through enjoyment. Also attending the meeting were Zhang Xiangling, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee, and Wang Yilun, retired veteran cadre from the provincial level organs. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/239

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK070317 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The second enlarged plenary meeting of the Regional Discipline Inspection Committee lasted 4 days and concluded in Urumqi this afternoon.

This meeting seriously discussed discipline inspection work and the problems of how to guarantee the smooth progress of our region's reform of the economic structure. The meeting adopted in principle the documents, including views, on implementing the decision of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection on strengthening discipline inspection work and on guaranteeing the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure which the Regional Discipline Inspection Committee had put before the meeting for examination and discussion.

The meeting held: To put reform of the economic structure on a sound basis, it is necessary to have good party style and strict party discipline. We must simultaneously grasp the building of socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization and must prevent and combat unhealthy trends. Discipline inspection organs must study and suit the new situation and must carry out reform themselves. All discipline inspection cadres must meet the needs of the development of the situation in ideology and action, must conduct penetrating investigation and study, must do their work well, and must improve discipline inspection work in the region. They must support and guarantee the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure in the region.

Qi Chengde, secretary of the Regional Discipline Inspection Committee, presided over the meeting and spoke.

CSO: 4005/239

NORTHWEST REGION

MORE HUI WOMEN IN NINGXIA LEADING POSTS

OW160730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Yinchuan, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--More women of the ethnic minority Hui nationality in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region have been promoted to leadership posts.

According to statistics from the region, 343 women are mayors, vice-mayors or heads of counties and townships, accounting for one-third of the total Hui women in leading posts at different levels. The figure is double that of three years ago. In the early years of the 1950s, there were only 20 professional women of Hui nationality.

The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in China's arid northwest has a population of nearly 3.9 million, of whom over 30 percent are Huis.

The newly-promoted women cadres are competent. Yang Huiyun, 52 and a college graduate, is now vice-chairman of the region's people's government in charge of financial and trade affairs.

Jin Xiaoyun, mayor of Yinchuan City, capital of the region, gave particular attention to the city's construction work. She mobilized different departments to pool financial, manpower and material resources. Apartment buildings with a total floor space of 30,000 square meters have been completed, and seven roads reconstructed.

The newly-appointed deputy county head, Zhang Yucui, has paid close attention to universal primary education. Under her care, more school-age children have been enrolled.

The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has more than 600,000 women of Hui nationality, accounting for one-sixth of the region's total population. Now 55,000 women are working in different fields and 4,200 of them are technicians.

CSO: 4000/056

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

QINGHAI CIVILIZED TRANSPORT MEETING--A meeting on joint efforts by army and people in building a civilized transportation route along the Qinghai-Xizang highway, jointly sponsored by Qinghai Province, Xizang Autonomous Region, and PLA units stationed along the highway, concluded in Xining yesterday after 3 days in session. The meeting decided that efforts in this respect must be closely centered on fulfilling transportation tasks and promoting the four modernizations. The focus should be on improving style and establishing excellent traffic order. Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Haifeng; Xizang Autonomous Regional Advisory Commission Standing Committee member Hou Jie; (Wang Xinghai), commander of PLA units stationed along the highway; Qinghai Vice Governor Yin Kesheng; and Qinghai Military District Deputy Political Commissar (Wang Yuqing), made speeches during the meeting. The PLA General Logistics Department sent a cable of congratulations. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/239

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF ISRAELI REFITTED T-54 TANKS FOR PRC

Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Rafael Seligmann: "T-54 Made Into Up-To-Date Tank in Israel: Soviet Tank Received New Gun, Electronics and Motor"]

[Text] Bonn--The reequipping of a major part of the Chinese tank weapons with guns produced in Israel has again attracted attention to the "Israeli Military Industry" (IMI). According to information by "The Sunday Times," Israel has delivered an up-to-date 105 mm tank gun to China to refit its approximately 9,000 tanks of the types "59" and "69," which are based upon the Soviet models T-54 and T-55. The Chinese tanks as well as the Soviet models were originally armed with a 100-mm gun.

The IMI has been involved with Soviet weapons since as early as 1956. In the Sinai Campaign (October and November 1956), Soviet weapons, including tanks, fell into Israeli hands for the first time. In the 1967 Six-Day War, however, the Israelis captured larger quantities of Soviet weapons, above all tanks of the types T-54 and T-55 and rocket launchers (130 mm and 240 mm) and artillery guns. According to press reports, the Israelis initially sold several hundred Soviet tanks to Romania and Yugoslavia. "We soon recognized that in part the quality of Russian weapons is outstanding," declared a high Israeli officer to DIE WELT recently. "The problem, however, was that at first we hardly had any suitable ammunition for these weapons." So the Israelis began to manufacture ammunition for the Soviet guns.

Dependable Weapon

There was another difficulty with the Soviet tanks. The 100-mm gun of the T-54/T-55 had too little penetrating power to break through the armor of modern military vehicles. "But we wanted the Russian tank for several reasons: in the first place, it is a very reliable weapon; secondly, it has the lowest silhouette of all comparable tanks; and thirdly, the Soviets delivered it to us for free, as it were." Thus the Israelis decided to take on the rebuilding of the T-54/T-55 according to their own requirements, especially when additional Soviet tanks fell into their hands in the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

The tank was equipped with an American engine and transmission. The tank's maximum speed was thus increased from 53 to 61 kilometers an hour, but mainly the acceleration values were doubled. In addition, the Israelis also installed

an innovative fire suppression system developed by the IMI. The original suspension and shock-absorption system was likewise changed. In this way, a continuous level regulation was achieved, making possible a permanent readiness to fire of the tank gun in every terrain.

Gun Refit

The most difficult problem was conversion to a 105-mm gun, for the substantially greater kinetic energy compared with the 100-mm gun made necessary a complete refitting of the tank turret, the suspension and the ammunition transport system. The reconditioning was supplemented through the installation of several electronic systems developed in Israel. Thus rangefinding with the laser system is possible up to a distance of 20 kilometers. Exact values result for distances under 4 kilometers. The electronic fire control system is also an IMI development. In total, the conversion costs about \$400,000 per tank. The thus refitted Soviet-American-Israeli tank was put into service by the Israeli Army under the designation "Mark S." In 1982, it proved itself "very good" in the military campaign in Lebanon. That is, it showed itself to be superior to the tank models T-54/55 and T-62 used by the Syrians and "at least equal" to the up-to-date T-72.

The Israelis are prepared to deliver the "Mark S" to foreign countries. It is to cost less than \$1 million. "A relatively low price for a relatively modern tank," believe tank experts of the Israeli Army.

The experience that the Israelis have gained in rebuilding the Soviet tanks has obviously prompted China, despite political misgivings, to entrust the Israelis with the refitting of their own tank force. In addition, Beijing is also to procure up-to-date tank ammunition.

9746

CSO: 3620/78

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CADRES MEETING HEARS REPORT BY PLA FIGHTERS

HK150548 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] This morning, the regional CPC committee held a meeting of cadres in the Nanmen gymnasium to listen to reports made by heroic fighters of PLA units which took part in the war of the counterattack in self-defense.

The comrades present at the meeting received a lively education in patriotism and revolutionary heroism. They all resolved to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of uniting as one and of being brave and indomitable of the PLA units which took part in the war of the counterattack in self-defense on Vietnam and to vigorously contribute toward the exploitation and building of Xinjiang. Responsible comrades of the regional party and government and the Production and Construction Corps, including Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Tuerxun Atawula, Ismail Yashenof, and Chen Shi, attended the report meeting. Responsible comrades of all the departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the region, all universities, colleges, and people's organizations and cadres of all nationalities, totaling over 2,000 people, listened to the reports.

CSO: 4005/256

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG PLA PROMOTES BORDER DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION

HK150315 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Xizang Military District held a gathering in Lhasa on 13 December to commend border defense construction work, sum up experiences, commend the advanced, and set up typical examples. Present were leading comrades of the military district Wang Xinqian, (Jiang Hongquan), (Liu Yongkang), and (Lu Chen): Ma Dexue, adviser to the military district; and responsible comrades of the headquarters and political and logistics departments.

Commander (Jiang Hongquan) made a speech. Reviewing the achievements in border defense construction, he said: Apart from a number of hot houses, power plants, and vegetable cellars, all the main border defense construction projects for this year have been completed. The quartering, living, medical, and lighting conditions of the border defense units have been initially improved. Comrade (Jiang Hongquan) put forward specific demands on the construction tasks for next year.

(Li Yuanyuan), deputy director of the barracks department of the Chengdu Military Region logistics department, also spoke. He extended congratulations to the gathering.

The PLA units in Xizang have made rapid progress, with good quality, in border defense construction this year. Part of the 100,000 square meters of living quarters planned for construction has been completed, and a number of companies have gladly moved into new quarters. Construction work is being stepped up on the remainder. The builders are determined to complete this and hand it over ahead of schedule. A few power stations have been completed and placed in operation. Some (?storage) projects have also been completed. Rapid progress has been made in border defense road construction, and most of these projects can be completed ahead of schedule.

CSO: 4005/256

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHENGDU PLA RETIRED CADRES--A Chengdu PLA unit gathering to commend advanced individuals among retired cadres and advanced units and individuals in the organs administering them concluded in Chengdu on 12 December after 4 days in session. Chengdu PLA Units Commander Wang Chenghan and Political Commissar Wan Haifeng; other leading comrades of the military region (Yan Shouqing), Zhang Zhili, Wang Jinqun, and (Jin Zhongshan); and venter commanders who have retired to the second and third lines Li Wenqing, Yu Shusheng, Wang Dongbao, Zhao Wenjin, Ru Fuyi, Zheng Benyan, Xu Chenggong, and Wei Boting, attended the closing ceremony. Political Commissar Wan Haifeng delivered the closing speech. He demanded that party committees and leaders at all levels seriously implement the spirit of this meeting, strengthen leadership over work convening veteran cadres, and mobilize and organize the veteran cadres to contribute to the four modernizations drive. [Excerpt] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/256

EXECUTIVE YUAN REVEALS HONG KONG AID MEASURES

OW180323 Taipei CNA in English 0252 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Taipei, 17 Dec (CNA)--The Government of the Republic of China has always been concerned about the well-being and security of the people of Hong Kong and will do everything possible to help the people there express their desire for freedom and opposition to communism, the Executive Yuan said Monday.

In a written response to a joint interpellation by legislators Pan Chao-ying, Wang Chen-chen-hua and Lu Tsung-chi, the Executive Yuan said that the Government of the Republic of China had notified the British Government on the nation's stand on Hong Kong when signing a treaty with the British Government in 1943 to abolish all unequal pacts.

Meanwhile, the ROC Government had also stated clearly that any negotiations on the sovereignty of Hong Kong should be made with the ROC Government, and that Hong Kong should be returned to the ROC Government after the British lease on Hong Kong expires, the Executive Yuan said.

The government here has expressed its basic stand on Hong Kong and reiterated that it will not recognize any agreement on Hong Kong that is reached between the British Government and the Peiping regime, the Executive Yuan said.

To cope with the developing of Hong Kong situation, the Executive Yuan said it has taken the following measures to help the people in Hong Kong:

--Upgrading the status of the ad hoc committee on Hong Kong and strengthening the committee's function;

--Establishing an international monetary center and providing assistance to help the people in Hong Kong find jobs and resettle in this nation;

--Facilitating the Hong Kong people to enter and leave this nation more freely by issuing reentry permits and simplifying application procedures;

--Issuing statements at proper times to help the world see through the Peiping's regime's united front conspiracies;

--Maintaining contacts with overseas Chinese groups around the world and important figures in international organizations to facilitate the formation of international public opinion supporting the people of Hong Kong in their fight for freedom and opposition to the communist rule;

--Loosening the restrictions on Hong Kong people's investment in this nation and assisting them to get loans from domestic banks; and

--Setting up consultation centers to provide information to the people in Hong Kong who wish to invest, buy properties, resettle, and find jobs in this nation, and assisting the people in Hong Kong to actively participate in Hong Kong's politics.

CSO: 4000/59

TAIWAN

TAIWAN, COSTA RICA SIGN EXTRADITION TREATY

OW121319 Taipei CNA in English 0956 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Taipei [undated] (CNA)--Chinese and Costa Rican foreign ministers signed a Treaty of Extradition at the Foreign Ministry at 10 a.m. December 12. Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung signed for the Republic of China; and visiting Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Jose Gutierrez did for Costa Rica.

It is the first treaty of extradition the Republic of China signed with another country. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs began sounding out Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, and Paraguay on the possibility of signing extradition treaties. Costa Rica responded enthusiastically. Negotiations progressed smoothly, allowing Dr Gutierrez to sign the treaty during his current visit.

Foreign Ministry sources said the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, and Paraguay are studying Chinese proposals and negotiations are under way with Chinese diplomats.

With the signing of the extradition treaty, the Chinese Government hopes that it will discourage criminals from fleeing to the country with [which] the Republic of China has treaty agreement.

The signing of this treaty tells the world that Costa Rica does not welcome any criminals, and they will have no chance at all in that Central American country, Gutierrez asserted.

Under the agreement, and upon the request of the ROC Government, Costa Rica will be firm in repatriating outlaws from the Republic of China, he said.

As Costa Rica is one of the major beneficiaries from the United States' "Caribbean Basin Initiative," the Costa Rican Government is actively seeking ROC investments in conjunction with the opportunity, that his government does not welcome criminals from this country, but it sincerely welcomes honest Chinese businessmen to set up factories and make investments there [sentence as received]. "We will discriminate between honest businessmen and illegal economic criminals," he added.

Dr Gutierrez arrived in the Republic of China on December 9.

CSO: 4000/053

JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA

OW130507 Taipei CNA in English 0307 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Taipei, December 12 (CNA)--The Republic of China's foreign minister, Chu Fu-sung, and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Wednesday signed a joint communique reaffirming the invariable position of their respective nations to promote international justice and safeguard the freedom and dignity of human beings.

Gutierrez concluded his four-day official visit in the Republic of China Wednesday and signed the communique with his Chinese counterpart, Chu Fu-sung, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before his departure.

In the joint communique, the two ministers followed similar trains of thought, saying that all peace-loving nations must strengthen their solidarity so as to work together for economic and social development.

They also expressed concern over the grave situation in Central America and stressed the importance of the promotion of a spirit of understanding to resolve, in a Pacific way and with equilibrium, the existing differences in the region and, thus, to create conditions permitting the dedication of all resources to the economic and social development there.

Chu reiterated the Republic of China's support of efforts by the Contadora Group in maintaining stability and peace in Central America and expressed his hope that the efforts will attain good results soon.

Minister Chu also stressed the importance of the perpetual, active and unarmed neutrality of Costa Rica, proclaimed by President Luis Alberto Monge November 17, 1983. The Chinese Government considers that the position will preserve the people in international relations and is an effective contribution to the understanding between the peoples and the governments and to the alleviation of the existing tensions in Central America.

The communique also mentioned the signing of the extradition treaty between the Republic of China and Costa Rica on December 12, 1984, saying that it symbolizes the friendship which unites the two peoples.

Gutierrez expressed his thanks and satisfaction for the fruitful agricultural cooperation the Republic of China has been offering to Costa Rica. The two

nations agree, based on the principle of reciprocity, to extend the cooperation to areas of industry.

Gutierrez arrived in Taipei December 4. While here, he had called on President Chiang Ching-kuo, Premier Yu Kuo-hwa and other ranking government officials. He left Taipei Wednesday at noon.

CSO: 4000/053

BRIEFS

CHIANG, U.S. CONGRESSMEN MEET--Taipei, 17 Dec (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo received three U.S. Congressmen and their spouses at the Presidential Office Monday afternoon. The three were William Whitehurst, R-Virginia; Herbert H. Bateman, R-Virginia, and Mancy L. Johnson, R-Connecticut. President Chiang extended warm welcome to them on their coming from far away and exchanged views with them on the current international situation and matters concerning Sino-American relations. The president also expressed the wishes that the American solons will come to a better understanding about the Republic of China after they visited the political, economic, and cultural establishments here over the past several days. They arrived here 13 December. In turn, the American visitors expressed appreciation to President Chiang for taking time to receive them. They also had friendly relationship between the two countries. Also present in the meeting was Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih. Before the meeting, they were received by Premier Yu Kuo-hwa at the Executive Yuan. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 18 Dec 84]

COSTA RICAN MINISTER AWARDED--Taipei, 10 Dec (CNA)--Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, on behalf of the government of the Republic of China, Monday conferred a medal of brilliant star with grand cordon upon the visiting Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the promotion of friendly relations between the two nations. The decoration ceremony was held at the auditorium of the minister of foreign affairs. After the ceremony, a dinner was hosted by Minister Chu in honor of the Central American diplomat. On hand to witness the ceremony and attend the dinner were ambassadors of different countries in Taipei, minister without portfolio Chou Hung-tao, Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih and Wei Yung, chairman of the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission under the Executive Yuan, among others. Gutierrez arrived in Taipei Sunday for a four day visit at the invitation of the government of the Republic of China. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0259 GMT 11 Dec 84]

COSTA RICA'S PRESIDENT'S VISIT--Taipei, 11 Dec (CNA)--Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge will visit the Republic of China in May next year at the invitation of the Chinese Government, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said December 11. Minister Gutierrez, here on a four-day visit, arrived Sunday. He said that he brought a personal letter of President Monge and presented it to President Chiang Ching-kuo during a meeting Tuesday morning. In his letter, President Monge said that he will come for a visit next May. The president also assured the ROC of the friendship of the Costa Rican Government and people, the minister said. President Monge had visited Taipei three times before his election to the presidency. His last visit here was in September 1980. [Text] [OW120319 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 12 Dec 84]

PRC BECOMES SUBSTANTIAL CREDITOR TO HONG KONG

HK080540 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Dec 84 Business News Supplement p 1

[Text] China has been steadily injecting loan funds into Hong Kong's financial institutions and by the end of June the territory's banks owed the mainland more than \$13.7 billion.

In a dramatic reversal of roles, China has become a substantial creditor to Hong Kong, having been a net borrower up to the end of 1981.

The University of Hong Kong's Professor Y.C. Jao, in a paper delivered to a seminar at the university yesterday, described the flow of funds into banks and deposit-taking companies (DTCs) from China as evidence of the country's concern over the dire consequences of a financial collapse in Hong Kong.

At the start of the post-Maoist era China was a net borrower from Hong Kong institutions to the amount of \$4.82 billion, and between 1979 and the end of 1981 it remained a debtor, with the amount fluctuating between a high of \$6.57 billion early in 1981 to a low of \$1.97 billion by the end of that year.

The reversal in the trend started in 1982, and by the end of the first quarter of that year China had extended credits amounting to \$713 million to Hong Kong's institutions.

Since then the net credit outstanding to China has risen steadily to \$5.46 billion at the end of 1982 and \$9.16 billion at the end of last year, continuing to expand to \$13.71 billion by June, the latest available statistics.

Of the latest figure, licensed banks accounted for \$12.47 billion and DTCs the remaining \$1.24 billion.

Prof Jao presented two possible explanations for this phenomenon, the first being that the Bank of China's many branches in Hong Kong have learned the art of liability management, by which deposits are taken from head office and lent on to finance local loans.

The second scenario acknowledges the changing political environment since 1982 "and sees the growing net lending as a conscious attempt on China's part to stabilise the financial sector in Hong Kong."

Because of the paucity of detail in official statistics further analysis is not possible, but Prof Jao contends that whichever interpretation is accurate, "it cannot be denied that China has a strong vested interest in the viability of Hong Kong's financial system.

Accepting the theory that last year's panic may have been caused by self-fulfilling expectations, Prof Jao notes that a reversal of mass sentiment can happen quickly in a calmer atmosphere, and inducing self-corrective results.

Various moves by the government to allay fears had a positive effect, so that when a 100 percent constraint on foreign exchange was re-imposed, and the government declared that the Hong Kong dollar would be adjusted only upward, the Hong Kong public was impressed.

In addition, "heavy losses incurred by those who speculated against the Hong Kong dollar after the panic had a sobering effect on the market."

Other pacifying influences were the strong correction in "leads and lags," where exporters delay receipts of foreign exchange and importers strive to accelerate payment to take advantage of exchange fluctuations.

The stabilisation process occurred amid buoyant economic fundamentals, with the growth rate rising to 5.2 percent against 2.2 percent the previous year, and the growth has continued to an expected eight percent this year, while unemployment has fallen to four percent and the inflation rate to about nine percent.

But, said Prof Jao, the short-run success of the stabilisation process did not assure long-term stability of the currency.

"An unexpected and highly adverse political shock, for example, could again drastically undermine public confidence and trigger another currency crisis."

Prof Jao noted that the Exchange Fund was a jealously guarded secret, whose accounts have never been published by the government.

According to official reports, the fund transacts "through 87 banking, safe custody and security accounts in 13 countries, reflecting the extensive programme of diversification, in terms of both currencies and management, of our financial assets in recent years."

In an interview published in the U.S. a year ago, the financial secretary, Sir John Bremridge, gave a clue to the size of the fund when he said: "We are almost unique at this juncture, having no central government debt and fiscal reserves of U.S. \$2.5 billion in the kitty.

"Hong Kong's currency in circulation is backed by foreign reserves that are infinitely greater. The exact size of our foreign reserves is the deepest secret, (but) they have been estimated at more than U.S. \$4.3 billion, of which the majority is in hard currency," Sir John said at the time.

Using the estimate as a benchmark, Prof Jao calculated that the fund's resources could cover 115 percent of Hong Kong dollar M1 money supply, 22 percent of M2 and 18 percent of M3, taken as of August this year.

"In normal circumstances such a cover should be more than enough to maintain public confidence in the currency. However, in a general panic, it is still doubtful whether the fund can withstand indefinitely a persistent flight from the currency."

CSO: 4000/053

GROUP DEMONSTRATES OUTSIDE U.S. CONSULATE

HK080528 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] A group of Hong Kong residents seeking political asylum in the United States held a demonstration outside the United States Consulate yesterday.

The 13 people expressed concern that their future in Hong Kong would be jeopardised when the territory was handed back to China.

Some said they were dubious of their prospects once the Special Administrative Region came into operation, and requested that their applications for asylum be treated sympathetically by the U.S. authorities.

The silent picketing with banners and a Hong Kong flag outside the consulate was organised by the Hong Kong Self-Salvation Working Committee, which was formed last year.

Mr Chow Hing-chuen, editor of the groups periodical, said 300 people had joined the struggle against "the surrendering of Hong Kong back to China."

Chow, who came from Guangzhou in 1962, said he was fearful that his experiences with the Chinese government would be repeated.

"I left China in search of freedom, and I do not ever want to live under Beijing rule. If my application for asylum fails, I will still continue to struggle for my freedom," he said.

Chow, who has a family of six, believes that a future in the U.S. would be more secure for his family.

If he is refused asylum by U.S. officials, Chow said he will consider the rebuff tantamount to "racial discrimination."

The consulate was obviously embarrassed over the picketing, but no attempt was made to discourage the demonstrators.

The U.S. Consul, Mr Bruce Tully, emphasised to the group that their reasons for seeking political asylum were "completely unacceptable to the American Consulate."

Applications for tourist visas would be considered by the consulate through the usual official channels, he added.

The consulate's information officer, Mr Dave Miller, said: "Basically these people came and made a request that is impossible for us to entertain.

"They then requested applications for entry visas, which we have accepted, although we have received no supporting documents, meaning we cannot consider these applications valid."

CSO: 4000/053

NEW TYPE OF UK PASSPORT TO PREVENT STATELESSNESS

HK070509 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Dec 84 pp 1, 21

[Article by Halima Guterres]

[Text] Britain has neatly solved the problem of statelessness with a plan to issue yet another form of British passport to children born after midnight on June 30, 1997.

Sources told the SCM POST yesterday that children born after this deadline to ex-British Department Territory Citizens who are not Chinese nationals will get a new form of British nationality.

This will mean in effect that there will be two different types of British passports issued to Hong Kong people after the 1997 deadline.

While they may both look the same the description on the title page will be different.

First, there will be the new form of passport for ex-BDTC's and then a second type of passport designed mainly for this group of "midnight children."

Both parents and children will be regarded as British nationals for travel purposes and will have exactly the same rights and entitlements.

Neither form of nationality will carry the right of abode in Britain nor will they be transmissible.

So for all intents and purposes the two forms of status will be the same except for one important difference: the names will not be the same.

Since the titles have not yet been decided, officials are now, for the sake of convenience, calling them status A and status B.

This somewhat confusing move is already being seen as a bizarre legal sleight of hand.

It is also being considered a classic move by the British Government to get itself off the hook.

As the Foreign Office minister in charge of Hong Kong affairs, Mr Richard Luce, told the House of Commons debate yesterday, Britain had argued "very strongly indeed" in the negotiations for transmissibility of the new status for ex-BDTC's.

But "the Chinese side said that they could not, in any circumstances, accept it and we had in the end to accept this."

On the other hand, Britain as a party to the 1961 United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness is bound to grant nationality to people born in its territory who would otherwise be stateless.

Also under this convention, Britain is obliged to use its best endeavours to ensure that any treaty which it makes with a non-contracting state, such as China, includes provisions designed to secure that no person shall become stateless as a result of the transfer of sovereignty.

Caught in a squeeze between an unyielding China on one side and its own international commitments on the other, the British Government has hit on a diplomatic ploy that could have come straight out of an episode of the popular Whitehall farce Yes, Minister.

The answer is simple this: sidestep the issue altogether by creating yet another new form of British nationality.

According to the nationality provisions in the UK memorandum of the draft agreement, all three million Hong Kong BDTC's will cease to have this status after June 30, 1997.

Instead all these people will be eligible for a new status which involves the creation of a new form of British nationality.

In general, they will enjoy the same benefits as BDTC's but they will not be able to transmit this status to their children after June 30, 1997, when Hong Kong becomes Chinese sovereign territory.

But since this status is non-transmissible, the question of statelessness arises with children born to non-Chinese parents after Hong Kong drops the Union Jack for the five star flag of China.

Mr Luce hinted at how this problem would be solved when he told Parliament that "we intend fully to comply with our obligations under the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness."

"It is possible that some British Dependent Territories Citizens may not be considered to be Chinese nationals will not acquire the new status in 1997.

"There is also the question of children born after 1997 to ex-British Dependent Territory Citizens who are not considered Chinese nationals.

"I can assure the house that we shall provide for such people to have a form of British nationality if they would otherwise be stateless," he said.

It now seems clear what Mr Luce was driving at.

A source said yesterday that status B will cover two categories of people.

Apart from the post-1997 babies, it is expected that there will be "a very small number of non-Chinese people who are BDTC's on June 30, 1997, but who for one reason or another might fail to obtain a passport which will give them the new status A."

He explained that for example, they might be in prison or in hospital, or there could be "some other unimaginable reason."

If a Chinese BDTC fails to take up the new status, he would be considered to have given up his British nationality.

But this situation will not lead to statelessness because the Chinese person is by definition a Chinese national.

"Therefore nothing needs to be done for him," said the source.

CSO: 4000/053

STATELESSNESS ISSUE MAY BE RAISED WITH THATCHER

HK050347 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Michael Chugani]

[Text] London, 4 Dec--The right of abode in Britain for Hong Kong's minority group is likely to be on the discussion table when the visiting Umelco delegation meets the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, tomorrow--just hours before the parliamentary debate.

Although the unofficial members, led by Sir Sze-yuen Chung, did not press this demand at their meeting with the Foreign Office minister with special responsibility of Hong Kong, Mr Richard Luce, yesterday, they have in the past two days hammered home their fears to ministers and MPS alike that thousands of people could become stateless under the 1997 nationality arrangement.

It is being said the delegation may well decide to go a step further and harden its position during the Thatcher meeting by sounding her out on Britain accepting those who may become stateless.

The numbers could amount to several thousand families.

Delegation members are displaying a sensitivity to the right of abode issue, preferring not to speak their minds as they have been on other issues.

Although certain MPS have apparently explored the possibility during their meetings with Umelco members, Whitehall officials say, however, the chances of the prime minister actually agreeing to such a plan, if it is indeed raised, are slim.

There is a growing feeling, however, that the idea could well be sounded out by some MPS during tomorrow's debate.

Umelco members are also said to harbour a private view that the most seriously affected under the nationality arrangement should be allowed to come to Britain.

Tomorrow's Umelco day and that of the governor begins with an early morning meeting with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to be immediately followed by the Downing Street appointment with Mrs Thatcher, who together with Sir Geoffrey will have returned from an EEC summit in Dublin.

Apart from nationality, Umelco will make its strongest demand yet for a promise from Mrs Thatcher for Britain's continuing commitment to Hong Kong in the next 12 years and for Hong Kong's direct participation in both the joint liaison group and the drafting of the basic law.

Most of the MPS who met the Umelco delegation yesterday and today asked questions ranging from the credibility of the Assessment Office and civil liberties to representative government.

The Labour Party's deputy foreign affairs spokesman, Mr George Robertson, said the opposition would not press a vote tomorrow because the reversion of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China was a foregone conclusion.

The chairman of the Anglo-China Parliamentary Group, Mr Robert Adley, said of fears over China interference: "I think it would be wrong to assume the Chinese do not listen.

"I am sure they are well aware that Hong Kong is a fragile flower."

CSO: 4000/60

END